



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2022

No. 187

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, December 5, 2022, at 3 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2022

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARSON).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
December 2, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ANDRÉ CARSON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, You see and know all things. Strive as we may to gain knowledge and insight, there is only so much that we are able to see, and even more that we do not know because You have not yet revealed it to us. Grant us the grace to see You clearly, that in seeing You, we would know You. And in knowing You, we would find faith in the eternal and gracious plan we cannot yet see.

Then may we fix our eyes on You, from whence comes our help. Show us that You, who made heaven and Earth, watch over us this day. You are our shade at our right hand, that the harshness of the day will not harm us. You are our guardian in the night, ensuring that no evil will draw near to us.

In our comings and goings, from things seen and unseen, in the known and unknown, now and forevermore, O Eternal One, may we look to You, our shield and defender.

In Your sovereign name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. TAKANO led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HONORING TRACEY VACKAR

(Mr. TAKANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Riverside Community College District Trustee Tracey Vackar for her esteemed service to public education throughout California's 41st Congressional District.

Trustee Vackar embodies steadfast commitment to Riverside Community College students, helping them realize and achieve the American Dream through education.

Tracey is the immediate past president of the RCCD board and was elected by her out-of-district peers to serve on the California Community College Trustees Board, a massive indication of her leadership. With over two decades of working in the Moreno Valley Unified School District, and in my colleague PETE AGUILAR's neighboring district with Fontana Unified School District, Tracey's dedication to students spans the Inland Empire.

Tracey deeply understands the critical role that our community colleges play in creating workforce training opportunities to expand middle-class families' pathway toward college degrees.

With her unparalleled passion for service, Tracey is an exemplary role model for Inland Empire students. She will be missed on the board, but I wish her best of luck on her next journey.

CONGRATULATING THE USA MEN'S SOCCER TEAM

(Mr. LAHOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H8711

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise on the House floor to congratulate the men's national soccer team on their win this past week against Iran at the FIFA World Cup in Qatar.

After missing out on the 2018 World Cup, the United States returned this year for the first time in 8 years.

With draws against Wales and England to start the group stage, the U.S. needed a crucial win against Iran to advance to the knockout stage. The U.S. team delivered a 1-0 victory with a stellar goal by Christian Pulisic and a staunch defensive performance from goalie Matt Turner.

I know I join with my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives and fans across the country in congratulating the men's national soccer team.

Throughout the World Cup, the team has shown class, respect, grit, and patriotism, inspiring a new generation of fans and youth across the country. Coach Gregg Berhalter and the entire team have made our country so proud. I look forward to cheering them on tomorrow as they face the Netherlands.

Go U.S.A. Beat the Dutch.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TOY FOR JOY CAMPAIGN

(Mr. NEAL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to extend my warmest congratulations to the Springfield, Massachusetts, Citadel of the Salvation Army, The Republican newspaper, El Pueblo Latino MassLive, Reminder Publishing, and The Westfield News upon the occasion of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Toy for Joy campaign.

Founded in the early 1920s by the Bowles family, the Toy for Joy program has been a century-long collaboration between The Salvation Army and The Republican, with roots going back to The Daily News and the Union News, providing toys and books to children in need throughout the Pioneer Valley.

Sustained by the spirit of giving through periods of war, economic depression, and health crises, Toy for Joy has benefited thousands of families when they needed it most.

Thanks to the hard work of countless volunteers, along with the generosity of the people of western Massachusetts, Toy for Joy has continued to fulfill its mission of bringing Christmas joy to the children of our region during the holiday season.

Toy for Joy is a cherished initiative in western and central Massachusetts, and I, like others, want to wish it many more years of success and prosperity.

HONORING CONGRESSMAN DAVE HOBSON

(Mr. CAREY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of my dear friend, Congressman Dave Hobson, who is a former member of the Ohio Air National Guard, the Ohio State Senate, as well as a Member of this body for 17 years representing Ohio's Seventh District.

Earlier this week, Dave—or “Uncle Dave”, as his former constituents fondly call him—was inducted into the Ohio Veterans Hall of Fame for his service in the Ohio Air National Guard. As a veteran in Congress, Dave was able to secure more than \$200 million in Federal funding for military projects in Ohio and beyond.

I would also like to personally thank Dave for the positive impact he had on me throughout the years, as you can see, from a very young age, and he continues to have on me today as he does much of Ohio. I am also now honored to represent Dave's home county of Clark County in western Ohio.

We have quite literally come full circle, and I am glad to see his legacy recognized as he joins the impressive ranks of his brothers and sisters in arms in the Ohio Veterans Hall of Fame.

Dave, congratulations on this momentous occasion, and thank you for your continued mentorship and friendship for the last 35 years.

OPEN SEASON FOR AFFORDABLE CARE ACT COVERAGE

(Mr. CASTEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, last year, a record 14.5 million Americans registered for healthcare coverage under the Affordable Care Act, including 5.8 million previously uninsured people who have been able to gain coverage.

Thanks to the American Rescue Plan and the Inflation Reduction Act, we have reduced monthly healthcare premiums for millions of Americans by an average of \$800 per person per year.

When you sign up for a healthcare plan through the Affordable Care Act, you gain low-cost access to doctors, lifesaving preventative care, mental health care, and more.

It is open enrollment season. That means if you currently have or want to obtain healthcare coverage under the Affordable Care Act, please log on to the exchange at HealthCare.Gov and choose a plan by December 15 to ensure that you have coverage starting at the beginning of next year.

CONGRATULATING MARY GITHENS

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Savannah restaurant owner Mary Githens for her placement in Georgia Trend's annual 40 Under 40 list.

Mary immigrated to the United States when she was 17, and one of the first objects of her homesickness was the lack of authentic food from her native Peru.

She took to Georgia Southern University's Armstrong campus and enrolled in entrepreneurial courses, dead set on fixing Savannah's apparent lack of Peruvian cuisine herself.

Just a year after she graduated, she put those entrepreneurial skills to use and opened the first Latin Chicks location in the Oglethorpe Mall food court in 2009. The restaurant was a huge success and quickly expanded to a second location.

Today, Mary is the owner and operator of three restaurant enterprises: Mint to Be Mojitos, which offers Latin-inspired cocktails; The Apparition, a bar and speakeasy; and, of course, Latin Chicks, the venture that started it all.

Mary's story exemplifies perfectly what the American Dream is about. No matter who you are and where you come from, you can achieve great things with a bold vision and the ambition to achieve it.

I want to commend Mary for her hard-earned success and Georgia Trend for recognizing her accomplishments.

REMEMBERING JUDY ACKERMAN

(Ms. ESCOBAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. ESCOBAR. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, November 6, El Paso lost a beautiful soul, the beloved Judy Ackerman, who had been battling cancer since 2015.

A veteran who served our country, a conservationist who loved the outdoors and the Chihuahuan Desert, she was always ready for a hike. She was a relentless activist who was never seen without a petition in hand fighting for the integrity of our natural spaces and our beautiful community on the border. Judy's legacy is one that El Pasoans will never forget.

Judy dedicated 20 years of her life to the preservation of the Castner Range in El Paso, and her advocacy has brought us closer than ever to protecting this crown jewel of west Texas.

Today, we honor her service to our country, to conservation, and to El Paso.

Thank you for being my friend and thank you for being the best friend our community could ever have. You will never be forgotten.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled joint resolution was signed by

the Speaker on Thursday, December 1, 2022:

H.J. Res. 100, to provide for a resolution with respect to the unresolved disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees.

JACKIE WALORSKI MATERNAL AND CHILD HOME VISITING RE-AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1499, I call up the bill (H.R. 8876) to reauthorize the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1499, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-69 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 8876

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. OUTCOMES DASHBOARD.

Section 511(d)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711(d)(1)) is amended—

“(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking “BENCHMARK AREAS” and inserting “BENCHMARK AREAS RELATED TO INDIVIDUAL FAMILY OUTCOMES”;

(2) in subparagraph (D)(i), by striking “(B)” and inserting “(C)”;

(3) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (D) as subparagraphs (C) through (E), respectively, and inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) OUTCOMES DASHBOARDS.—The Secretary shall, directly or by grant or contract, establish and operate a website accessible to the public that includes an annually updated dashboard that—

“(i) provides easy-to-understand information on the outcomes achieved by each eligible entity with respect to each of the benchmarks described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph that apply to the eligible entity, which shall be based on only the data elements or types of data collected before the date of the enactment of this section unless administering agencies and the Secretary agree pursuant to subsection (h)(6) that additional data is required;

“(ii) includes a template provided by the Secretary that will enable comparison among eligible entities not referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A) of—

“(I) a profile of each eligible entity showing outcome indicators and how the outcomes compare to benchmarks described in subclause (II);

“(II) information on the outcome indicators and requisite outcome levels established for each eligible entity;

“(III) information on each model employed in the program operated by each eligible entity,

and regarding each benchmark area described in subsection (d)(1)(A) in which the model used by the eligible entity is expected to affect participant outcomes;

“(IV) the most recently available information from the report required by subparagraph (E) of this paragraph;

“(V) an electronic link to the State needs assessment under subsection (b)(1); and

“(VI) information regarding any penalty imposed, or other corrective action taken, by the Secretary against a State for failing to achieve a requisite outcome level or any other requirement imposed by or under this section, and an indication as to whether the eligible entity is operating under a corrective action plan under subparagraph (E)(ii) of this paragraph, and if so, a link to the plan, an explanation of the reason for the implementation of the plan, and a report on any progress made in operating under the plan;

“(iii) includes information relating to those eligible entities for which funding is reserved under subsection (k)(2)(A), with modifications as necessary to reflect tribal sovereignty, data privacy, and participant confidentiality; and

“(iv) protects data privacy and confidentiality of participant families.”.

SEC. 3. FUNDING.

(a) GRANT AMOUNTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 511(c)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711(c)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) GRANT AMOUNTS.—

“(A) BASE GRANTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—

“(I) GENERAL RULE.—With respect to each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027 for which an eligible entity not referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A) is awarded a base grant under this section, the amount of the grant payable to the eligible entity for the fiscal year is the amount described by clause (ii) of this subparagraph with respect to the eligible entity, except as provided in subclause (II) of this clause.

“(II) SUBSTITUTION OF SUCCESSOR ELIGIBLE ENTITY FOR PREDECESSOR.—If the 1st fiscal year for which an eligible entity is awarded a base grant under this section for a program operated in a State is among fiscal years 2024 through 2027, the amount described by clause (ii) with respect to the eligible entity is the amount of the base grant for which a program operated in the State was eligible under this subparagraph for fiscal year 2023.

“(ii) AMOUNT DESCRIBED.—

“(I) GENERAL RULE.—Subject to the succeeding provisions of this clause, the amount described by this clause with respect to an eligible entity is—

“(aa) the amount made available under subsection (k) for base grants for fiscal year 2023 that remains after making the reservations required by subsection (k)(2) or any other reductions required by Federal law for fiscal year 2023; multiplied by

“(bb) the percentage of children in all States who have not attained 5 years of age (as determined by the Secretary on the basis of the data most recently available before fiscal year 2023) that is represented by the number of such children in the State in which the eligible entity is operating a program pursuant to this section (as so determined).

“(II) ADJUSTMENTS TO ENSURE STABLE FUNDING.—If the amount otherwise payable to an eligible entity under subclause (I) for fiscal year 2023 is less than 90 percent, or greater than 110 percent, of the amount payable under this section to the eligible entity for the program for fiscal year 2021, the Secretary shall increase the amount otherwise so payable to 90 percent, or decrease the amount otherwise so payable to 110 percent, as the case may be, of the amount otherwise so payable.

“(III) ADJUSTMENT TO ENSURE ALL BASE GRANT FUNDS ARE ALLOCATED.—If the amount described

by subclause (I)(aa) is different than the total of the amounts otherwise described by subclause (I) after applying subclause (II), the Secretary shall increase or decrease the amounts otherwise so described after applying subclause (II) by such equal percentage as is necessary to reduce that difference to zero.

“(IV) MINIMUM BASE GRANT AMOUNT.—Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this clause, the amount described by this clause with respect to an eligible entity shall be not less than \$1,000,000.

“(B) MATCHING GRANTS.—

“(i) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—

“(I) GENERAL RULE.—With respect to each of fiscal years 2024 through 2027 for which an eligible entity not referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A) is awarded a grant under this section, the Secretary shall increase the amount of the grant payable to the eligible entity for the fiscal year under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph by the matching amount (if any) determined under subclause (II) of this clause with respect to the eligible entity for the fiscal year and the additional matching amount (if any) determined under clause (iii) of this subparagraph with respect to the eligible entity for the fiscal year.

“(II) MATCHING AMOUNT.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—Subject to item (bb) of this subclause, the matching amount with respect to an eligible entity for a fiscal year is 75 percent of the sum of—

“(AA) the total amount obligated by the eligible entity for home visiting services in the State for the fiscal year, from Federal funds made available for the fiscal year under this subparagraph; and

“(BB) the total amount so obligated by the eligible entity from non-Federal funds, determined under subclause (III).

“(bb) LIMITATION.—The matching amount with respect to an eligible entity for a fiscal year shall not exceed the allotment under subclause (IV) for the State in which the eligible entity is operating a program under this section for the fiscal year.

“(III) DETERMINATION OF OBLIGATIONS FROM NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—For purposes of this clause, the total amount obligated by an eligible entity from non-Federal funds is the total of the amounts that are obligated by the eligible entity from non-Federal sources, to the extent that—

“(aa) the services are delivered in compliance with subsections (d)(2) and (d)(3);

“(bb) the eligible entity has reported the obligations to the Secretary; and

“(cc) the amount is not counted toward meeting the maintenance of effort requirement in subsection (f).

“(IV) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—The amount allotted under this subclause for a State in which an eligible entity is operating a program under this section for a fiscal year is—

“(aa) the minimum matching grant allocation amount for the fiscal year; plus

“(bb)(AA) the amount (if any) by which the amount made available under subsection (k) for matching grants for the fiscal year that remains after making the reservations required by subsection (k)(2) or any other reduction required by Federal law for the fiscal year exceeds the sum of the minimum matching grant allocation amounts for all eligible entities for the fiscal year; multiplied by

“(BB) the percentage of children in all States who have not attained 5 years of age and are members of families with income not exceeding the poverty line (as determined by the Secretary on the basis of the most recently available data) that is represented by the number of such children in the State (as so determined).

“(V) MINIMUM MATCHING GRANT ALLOCATION AMOUNT.—Subject to subclause (VI), for purposes of subclause (IV), the minimum matching grant allocation amount for a fiscal year is—

“(aa) in the case of fiscal year 2024, \$776,000;

“(bb) in the case of fiscal year 2025, \$1,000,000;

“(cc) in the case of fiscal year 2026, \$1,500,000; and

“(dd) in the case of fiscal year 2027, \$2,000,000.

“(VI) SPECIAL RULE.—If, after making any reductions otherwise required by law for a fiscal year, the amount made available for matching grants under this clause for the fiscal year is insufficient to provide the minimum matching grant allocation amount to each eligible entity operating a program under this section for the fiscal year, the Secretary may make a proportionate adjustment to the minimum matching grant allocation amount for the fiscal year to accommodate the reductions.

“(ii) SUBMISSION OF STATEMENT EXPRESSING INTEREST IN ADDITIONAL MATCHING FUNDS IF AVAILABLE.—Before the beginning of a fiscal year for which an eligible entity desires a matching grant under this subparagraph for a program operated under this section, the eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary a statement as to whether the eligible entity desires additional matching grant funds that may be made available under clause (iii) for the fiscal year.

“(iii) CARRYOVER AND REALLOCATION OF UNOBLIGATED FUNDS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that an amount allotted under clause (i)(IV) of this subparagraph for a fiscal year will not be awarded during the fiscal year, or that an amount made available under subsection (k)(1) for a fiscal year for matching grants will not be obligated by an eligible entity for the fiscal year, the amount shall be available for matching grants under this subparagraph for the succeeding fiscal year for eligible entities that have made submissions under clause (ii) of this subparagraph for additional matching grant funds from the amount.

“(II) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—The Secretary shall allot to each eligible entity that has made such a submission for a fiscal year—

“(aa) the total amount (if any) made available under subclause (I) for the fiscal year; multiplied by

“(bb) the percentage of children who have not attained 5 years of age and are members of families with income not exceeding the poverty line (as determined by the Secretary on the basis of the most recently available data) in all of the States in which any eligible entity that has made such a submission is so operating a program, that is represented by the number of such children in the State (as so determined) in which the eligible entity is operating such a program.

“(III) ADDITIONAL MATCHING AMOUNT.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—Subject to item (bb) of this subclause, the additional matching amount with respect to an eligible entity for a fiscal year is 75 percent of the sum of—

“(AA) the total amount obligated by the eligible entity for home visiting services in the State for the fiscal year, from Federal funds made available for the fiscal year under this subparagraph; and

“(BB) the total amount so obligated by the eligible entity from non-Federal funds, determined under clause (i)(III), that are not taken into account in determining the matching amount with respect to the eligible entity under clause (i).

“(bb) LIMITATION.—The additional matching amount with respect to an eligible entity for a fiscal year shall not exceed the allotment under subclause (II) for the State in which the eligible entity is operating a program under this section for the fiscal year.”

(2) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—Section 511(f) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711) is amended to read as follows:

“(f) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary may not make a grant to an eligible entity under this section for a fiscal year if the total amount of non-Federal funds obligated by the eligible entity in the State in the fiscal year for a program operated pursuant to this section is less than

the total amount of non-Federal funds reported to have been expended by any eligible entity for such a program in the State in fiscal year 2019 or 2021, whichever is the lesser.

“(2) PUBLICATION OF AMOUNTS.—Not later than June 30, 2023, the Secretary shall cause to have published in the Federal Register the amount of non-Federal funds expended as described in this section that has been reported by each eligible entity not referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A) for each of fiscal years 2019 and 2021.

“(3) GRACE PERIOD.—The Secretary may, in exceptional circumstances, allow an eligible entity a period to come into compliance with this subsection. The Secretary shall provide technical assistance to any eligible entity to assist the entity in doing so.”

(b) RESERVATIONS OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.—Section 511(j)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711(j)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “the amount” and inserting “each amount made available for base grants and each amount made available for matching grants”;

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking “3” and inserting “6”; and

(B) by striking “and” at the end; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) 2 percent of such amount for purposes of providing technical assistance, directly or through grants or contracts, for purposes as otherwise described in subsections (c)(5), (d)(1)(C)(iii), (d)(1)(E)(iii), and (d)(4)(E);

“(C) 2 percent of such amount for purposes of workforce support, retention, and case management, including workforce-related technical assistance, research and evaluation, and program administration, directly or through grants or contracts, of which the Secretary shall use not more than \$1,500,000 to establish and operate the Jackie Walorski Center for Evidence-Based Case Management; and

“(D) 3 percent of such amount for purposes of research and evaluation (directly or through grants or contracts), and for administering this section (directly, through contracts, or otherwise).”

(c) APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 511(j)(1) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711(j)(1)) is amended by striking subparagraphs (A) through (H) and inserting the following:

“(A) for fiscal year 2023, \$500,000,000 for base grants;

“(B) for fiscal year 2024, \$550,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 shall be for base grants and \$50,000,000 shall be for matching grants;

“(C) for fiscal year 2025, \$600,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 shall be for base grants and \$100,000,000 shall be for matching grants;

“(D) for fiscal year 2026, \$650,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 shall be for base grants and \$150,000,000 shall be for matching grants; and

“(E) for fiscal year 2027, \$800,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 shall be for base grants and \$300,000,000 shall be for matching grants.”

(d) DISPOSITION OF EXCESS FUNDS RESERVED FOR RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND ADMINISTRATION.—Section 511(j) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) DISPOSITION OF EXCESS FUNDS RESERVED FOR RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND ADMINISTRATION.—To the extent that the amounts reserved under paragraph (2)(D) for a fiscal year are not obligated in the fiscal year, the Secretary may use the funds for any purpose described in this section or to offset any reduction with respect to this section that is required by Federal law.”

SEC. 4. REQUIREMENT THAT HOME VISITING PROGRAMS BE TARGETED AND INTENSIVE.

Section 511(d)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711(d)(3)) is amended by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C) and inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) USE OF GRANT TO PROVIDE OR SUPPORT TARGETED, INTENSIVE HOME VISITING SERVICES.—

The program uses the grant to provide or support targeted, intensive home visiting services for the populations described in paragraph (5).”

SEC. 5. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 511(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, an eligible entity to which funds are provided under subsection (c) or (h)(2)(B) shall not use more than 10 percent of the funds to cover the costs of administration.

“(B) AUTHORITY TO GRANT EXCEPTIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may authorize an eligible entity that meets a condition of clause (ii) of this subparagraph to exceed the percentage limitation in subparagraph (A) with respect to a program conducted under this subsection by not more than 5 percentage points, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate.

“(ii) CONDITIONS.—An eligible entity meets a condition of this clause if the eligible entity—

“(I) conducts the program by directly providing home visits to eligible families and without a sub-recipient;

“(II) in the fiscal year for which the grant for the program is made under this section, proposes to expand services in 1 or more communities identified in the statewide needs assessment under subsection (b) and in which home visiting services are not provided; or

“(III) has conducted the program for fewer than 3 years.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 511(i)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711(i)(2)) is amended by striking subparagraph (C) and redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (G) as subparagraphs (C) through (F), respectively.

SEC. 6. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 511 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711) is amended by redesignating subsections (j) and (k) as subsections (k) and (l), respectively, and inserting after subsection (i) the following:

“(j) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—By December 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a written report on the grants made under this section for the then preceding fiscal year, which shall include—

“(1) an eligible entity-by-eligible entity summary of the outcomes measured by the entity with respect to each benchmark described in subsection (e)(5) that apply to the entity;

“(2) information regarding any technical assistance funded under subparagraph (B) or (C) of subsection (k)(2), including the type of any such assistance provided;

“(3) information on the demographic makeup of families served by each such entity to the extent possible while respecting participant confidentiality, including race, ethnicity, educational attainment at enrollment, household income, and other demographic markers as determined by the Secretary;

“(4) the information described in subsection (d)(1)(E);

“(5) the estimated share of the eligible population served using grants made under this section;

“(6) a description of each service delivery model funded under this section by the eligible entities in each State, and the share (if any) of the grants expended on each model;

“(7) a description of non-Federal expenditures by eligible entities to qualify for matching funds under subsection (c)(4);

“(8) information on the uses of funds reserved under subsection (k)(2)(C);

“(9) information relating to those eligible entities for which funding is reserved under subsection (k)(2)(A), with modifications as necessary to reflect tribal data sovereignty, data privacy, and participant confidentiality; and

“(10) a list of data elements collected from eligible entities, and the purpose of each data element in measuring performance or enforcing requirements under this section.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 511 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1)(B)(iii), by striking “(k)(2)” and inserting “(l)(2)”; and

(B) in subsection (h)(2)(B)—

(i) by striking “(j)” and inserting “(k)”; and

(ii) by striking “(k)(1)(B)” and inserting “(l)(1)(B)”.

(2) Section 511A(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711A(c)) is amended in each of paragraphs (5) and (7) by striking “511(k)(2)” and inserting “511(l)(2)”.

SEC. 7. REDUCTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN.

Section 511(h) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711(h)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6) REDUCTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall reduce the burden, on States and public and private implementing agencies at the local level, of administering this section, by—

“(i) reviewing and revising administrative data collection instruments and forms to eliminate duplication and streamline reporting requirements for States, eligible entities referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A), and nonprofit organizations referred to in subsection (l)(1)(B), including timelines for submitting reports;

“(ii) conducting an analysis of the total number of hours reported by administering agencies on complying with paperwork requirements, and exploring, in consultation with administering agencies, ways to reduce the number of hours spent by at least 15 percent;

“(iii) conducting a review of paperwork and data collection requirements for tribal grantees, and exploring, in consultation with tribes and tribal organizations, ways to reduce administrative burden, respect sovereignty, and acknowledge the different focus points for tribal grantees;

“(iv) collecting input from relevant State fiscal officials to align fiscal requirements and oversight for States and eligible entities to ensure consistency with standards and guidelines for other Federal formula grant programs; and

“(v) consulting with administering agencies and service delivery model representatives on needed and unneeded data elements regarding the dashboards provided for in subsection (d)(1)(B), consistent with the data requirements of such subsection.

“(B) FINDINGS ON PAPERWORK REDUCTION.—

“(i) INCLUSION IN REPORT.—In the 1st report submitted pursuant to subsection (j) more than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall include the findings of the Secretary with respect to the matters described in subparagraph (A).

“(ii) IMPLEMENTATION.—Within 2 years after complying with clause (i), the Secretary shall implement the findings referred to in clause (i).”.

SEC. 8. VIRTUAL HOME VISITING AUTHORIZATION AND RESTRICTIONS.

(a) VIRTUAL HOME VISITS.—

(1) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Section 511(e) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711(e)) is amended by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (11) and inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

“(10) At the option of the eligible entity—

“(A) a description of any limitations or constraints on virtual home visits under the program, including—

“(i) a description of the plan of the eligible entity to encourage in-person home visits; and

“(ii) a description of the considerations to be used in determining when a virtual home visit is appropriate, including client consent, client

preference, geographic limitations, model fidelity, and hazardous conditions including public health emergencies, weather events, health concerns for home visitors and client families, and other local issues;

“(B) an assurance that—

“(i) the virtual home visit is implemented as a model enhancement; or

“(ii) the Secretary has identified the home visit as part of an effective model or model adaptation, based on an evidence of effectiveness review conducted using the criteria established under subsection (d)(3)(A)(iii); and

“(C) an assurance to the Secretary that at least 1 in-person home visit shall be conducted for each client family under the program during the 12-month period that begins with the entry of the client family into the program, and during each succeeding 12-month period, except that any such period in which a public health emergency declared under Federal law, or under the law of the State in which the program is conducted, is in effect shall be extended by the length of time in which the declaration is in effect.”.

(2) APPLICABLE RULES.—Section 511(d) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711(d)) is amended by redesignating paragraph (4) and paragraph (5) (as added by section 5(a) of this Act) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively, and inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) VIRTUAL HOME VISITS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A virtual home visit conducted under the program shall be considered a home visit for purposes of this section if the application for funding of the program submitted pursuant to this section most recently after the effective date of this paragraph includes the material described in subsection (e)(10).

“(B) STANDARDS FOR TRAINING APPLICABLE TO VIRTUAL SERVICE DELIVERY.—The standards for training requirements applicable to virtual service delivery under a home visiting model shall be equivalent to those that apply to in-person service delivery under the model.

“(C) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—A grant made under this section for the program may not be used for any virtual home visit during a year, unless the eligible entity to which the grant is made submits the report described in subsection (e)(8)(A) for the year.

“(D) VIRTUAL HOME VISIT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘virtual home visit’ means a visit conducted solely by use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies.

“(E) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—If the Secretary finds that an eligible entity has not complied with the assurance described in subsection (e)(10)(C), the Secretary shall, directly or through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, provide the eligible entity with such technical assistance as is necessary to assist the eligible entity in doing so.”.

(3) PROGRAM REQUIREMENT.—Section 511(d)(3)(C) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711(d)(3)(C)), as so redesignated by section 4 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(vii) If the application submitted by the eligible entity includes the assurance described in subsection (e)(10)(C) with respect to the program, the program provides in-person service consistent with the assurances.”.

(4) REPORTS.—Section 511(e)(8)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711(e)(8)(A)) is amended by inserting “, including the number of virtual home visits conducted under the program in the year covered by the report, disaggregated with respect to each home visiting model under which the virtual home visits are conducted” before the semicolon.

(b) TRANSITION RULE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A virtual home visit conducted before the effective date of the amendments made by this section under an early childhood home visitation program funded under section 511 of the Social Security Act shall be considered a home visit for purposes of such section.

(2) VIRTUAL HOME VISIT DEFINED.—In paragraph (1), the term “virtual home visit” means a visit conducted solely by use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies.

SEC. 9. BUDGET OFFSET.

Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395iii(b)(1)) is amended by striking “\$7,308,000,000” and inserting “\$4,418,000,000”.

SEC. 10. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on October 1, 2022.

(b) VIRTUAL HOME VISITING PROVISIONS.—The amendments made by section 8 shall take effect on October 1, 2023.

(c) BUDGET OFFSET.—The amendment made by section 9 shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 8876.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me commend and thank Chairman NEAL and Ranking Member BRADY for their cordiality and the outstanding way in which they have managed the affairs of the Committee on Ways and Means. That is one of the reasons that we are here today, for such an outstanding bipartisan bill, to talk about the welfare of children and families.

For struggling families, home visiting is a life-changing experience. Research demonstrates that home visiting works. I have seen these successes in my home city of Chicago, parents and home visitors partnering to tackle big challenges and making children healthier and safer.

□ 0915

My friend Jackie Walorski saw home visiting work in her district, too. Jackie was deeply committed to helping vulnerable children and families, and she was my partner in our committee's effort to preserve and strengthen home visiting. I really wish she was here today as we continue with the work that we did together.

I also thank our colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee—Chairman PALLONE, Ranking Member McMORRIS RODGERS, Health Committee Chair ESHOO, and Health Subcommittee Ranking Member GUTHRIE—for their leadership on this bill.

The Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act would reauthorize the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program for 5 years.

Over that 5 years, the bill would double our Federal investment in evidence-based home visiting, bringing home visiting to more families and communities.

This bill would more than double our investment in Tribal communities, where so many residents need home visiting but have been left out due to a lack of funding.

It would invest in the critical home visiting workforce because it is the support and relationships that home visitors build with mothers, fathers, and children that make home visiting work.

And it would ensure that States and territories have reliable, predictable funding and rules so that they can focus on helping more families thrive.

The Ways and Means Committee passed this important, bipartisan legislation on a unanimous vote of 41-0. I urge all my colleagues to join us in supporting the bill today, as we work to enact it into law in the coming weeks. I also thank my colleagues at the Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce Committees for their input and support on the introduced bill.

The bill also has the overwhelming support of home visiting stakeholders, including the Home Visiting Coalition, which endorsed the bill and wrote that it addressed every request the coalition made in a “thoughtful and productive manner.”

We have an opportunity to make a real difference for children and families across America, and so I urge all of my colleagues to vote “yes” and then work with us to enact the bill this year.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank Chairman DAVIS. I appreciate his work in bringing H.R. 8876, the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022, through our committee, and I am proud to support this effective legislation named in honor of our dear friend, Representative Jackie Walorski. Jackie had a servant’s heart, and we shared not only a strong friendship but a passion for creating opportunities to help others beyond just one day, with life-changing measures and positive outcomes.

In this case, those that are served are mothers and their new children, those that otherwise have many obstacles that can often lead to costly and negative health outcomes. Jackie worked tirelessly and passionately on this program with Dr. DAVIS. The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program is a program that is successful, and the data supports that.

What does success look like? A healthy mother with a caring support system delivering and raising a healthy

new child that is ready to grow, learn, and thrive.

Earlier this year, I visited Every Child Succeeds, a Cincinnati nonprofit that helps support mothers and young children. During the roundtable discussion with local moms and home visitors, I heard firsthand how the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program, MIECHV, as we call it, we heard how it is working. I also heard kids being loud and laughing, and I thought to myself, that is the sound of happy, healthy children.

Our bipartisan legislation reauthorizes MIECHV for 5 years and will serve more moms and babies by growing the capacity of the program in partnership with the States. MIECHV is a successful program, first of all, by phasing in a State match to vulnerable populations. We will expand the research of evidence-based home visiting programs across the country by adding \$174 million in new State funding.

Second, we target funds to families in poverty by directing three-quarters of additional MIECHV funding based on the number of children under 5 in poverty in each State.

Third, the bill improves outcomes reporting so more people will have visibility and access to the good work being done by home visitors.

HHS will also be required to implement a State outcome dashboard, so we have more transparency on program performance measures and clinical indicators to show actual impact on families.

Lastly, we apply lessons learned from the pandemic and allow virtual visits to continue on a limited basis while maintaining MIECHV’s commitment to in-person visits and high evidence standards.

As a physician, I am very familiar with the evidence-based benefits of in-home support for both new parents and children, and I am glad we are able to find common ground to provide stability for the program and the vulnerable families that the program serves. This program helps maternal and child health, family safety and stability, and readiness for school.

People said to me on my visit, “I don’t think my child would be healthy without this program, but home visiting made all the difference for us.” That is proof that this program really works.

I also want to take a moment to celebrate and honor my good friend and battle buddy, Jackie Walorski. I am honored to continue her work here today. I can’t think of a better way to honor her than seeing this bill through. She was a devoted public servant who cared deeply about this issue.

Today, this morning, another dear friend of mine is unexpectedly being laid to rest, another physician that believed in this program. Dr. O’dell Owens, a well-known and loved healthcare hero in Cincinnati, Ohio, a man for others, a true public servant, my hero and mentor.

Dr. Owens, as an OB/GYN, brought the gift of life to so many, specializing in caring for expecting mothers that face many challenges, always concerned about the health and well-being of the mothers that he cared for as well as the babies he would bring into the world.

Dr. Owens’ services to the community extended well beyond the delivery room and into education, public health, and even served as coroner. Dr. Owens loved the MIECHV program and the long-term, evidence-based positive effects that the program has had on so many lives and families.

I can say with confidence that Dr. Owens and Jackie Walorski would strongly urge the reauthorization of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I thank, again, Chairman DAVIS and the late ranking Member and dear friend Congresswoman WALORSKI for spearheading this issue and their work on this subcommittee. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the outstanding gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, it was such an honor to work closely with the late Representative Jackie Walorski. I was consistently struck by her dedication to her district and deep desire to find ways to make our healthcare system work for everyone.

On the Ways and Means Committee, in particular, she and I worked together to co-lead bills on breast cancer equity and on medical nutrition therapy for those in the Medicare program with eating disorders.

I also had the pleasure of co-chairing the Integrative Health and Wellness Caucus with her to help educate Members of Congress on the various ways that integrative health can help support our traditional medical system and lead to improved care for patients.

I am thrilled that we are honoring her legacy with today’s bill which reauthorizes the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program, or MIECHV. This bill also increases for the first time in a decade Federal investments into the program.

Home visiting for pregnant women and families with young children have a proven record of improving outcomes for children’s health, well-being, and readiness for school. But currently, less than 5 percent of eligible families each year have access to the program, including in my own district in Los Angeles County. An estimated 37,000 families were served through evidence-based home visiting models in 2021 alone, but 750,000 more families were eligible for services during this same time but could not receive them.

In addition, recruitment and retention of home visitors are key challenges to adequately serving families. Low wages and poor benefits for the

field is a main driver of these challenges, and additional funding is needed to address these workforce challenges and provide competitive wages to these vital providers. That is why I am so excited about the investments in this bill which will help increase capacity to serve those in need.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. WENSTRUP for the time and thank both him and Dr. DAVIS for the work they have done to get this bipartisan bill to the floor.

I rise in strong support of this 5-year reauthorization of the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program, which honors our late colleague and friend, Jackie Walorski.

Jackie spent every day working in this body to improve the lives of families in Indiana and across the country, and enacting this bill, which enhances the ability of States and communities to help at-risk new parents care for and support their children, I think is a fitting tribute.

I led the last MIECHV reauthorization 5 years ago when I chaired the Human Resources Subcommittee, and this bill actually enhances everything that MIECHV does right.

It is a preventative program which keeps kids out of the child welfare system and saves money.

It uses fact-based methods to ensure our support dollars are well spent.

It asks States to provide matching funds, so they have some skin in the game when utilizing this funding, and it is paid for within our committee's jurisdiction without raising taxes.

MIECHV is a model for how our safety net should work, and I strongly support this bill.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), a fierce defender of poor and disadvantaged people.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise to provide enthusiastic support of this bipartisan bill to reauthorize the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program, now to be named after our late, marvelous colleague, Ms. Jackie Walorski.

This strong reauthorization for 5 years would provide additional funding. It would double the Tribal home visiting set-aside to respond to the needs of Tribal communities for home visiting and address workforce shortages, among other things.

Now, home visiting is not just some feel-good policy. As my colleagues on both sides have indicated, it has been repeatedly evaluated and consistently proven to provide improved outcomes for families and children, and we have good data that shows that it works.

Importantly, we have families that are stronger because they have gotten the help that they needed when they

needed it. We have new moms, for example, who have access to help at critical points as they try to navigate this exciting but frightening moment in life.

□ 0930

Oh, my goodness. It reminds me of when I was 18 years old some 50 years ago and had my first baby. I had a baby who had an asthma attack 4 days after birth, and I didn't even know how to change a diaper. The home visiting program was a fail-safe for me.

I think, too, of women like Brittany who live in our community. She benefited from Children's Wisconsin's Healthy Families Milwaukee County Home Visiting Program 8 years ago but then reached out to the Home Visiting Program earlier this year for help because she was now pregnant again after a recent cancer diagnosis.

Brittany trusted her home visitor to help guide her through this pregnancy as they had supported her in the past. They were able to set up home visits and help Brittany advocate for her own healthcare, for herself as well as her unborn child, and supported the entire family.

When they asked Brittany what was the most valuable thing that she got from the program other than, of course, the plethora of help, one of the things that struck me was that her home visitor helped her to learn to trust her own instincts, something that you have to have if you are a mom.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD).

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. WENSTRUP and Mr. DAVIS for shepherding through this legislation.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 8876, the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022.

The MIECHV program has over 2,700 participants and has conducted over 17,000 home visits in my home State of Illinois, including in Peoria and McLean Counties and throughout my district.

I understand how important it is to support families, women, and children with evidence-based services to mitigate maternal and infant mortality risk factors and improve overall health outcomes, particularly in rural and underserved communities.

Evidence-based programs, including home visits by nurses, social workers, or early childhood professionals, have improved maternal and newborn health services that mothers and infants can count on to help set them up for success in the future.

I also acknowledge and take a moment to recognize Congresswoman Jackie Walorski, the former ranking member of the Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support. She was a wonderful colleague and friend who is deeply missed every day in this body. Passing this legislation today is a recognition of Jackie's tireless advocacy for

the renewal of MIECHV and a testament to her remarkable legacy.

We honor her today by passing this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill and everybody in this body to honor Jackie.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL), an outstanding gentlewoman that many of us call the pride of the South.

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my support of the bipartisan Jackie Walorski Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Reauthorization Act, or MIECHV.

This legislation represents not only a commitment by me to the mothers, children, and families in my district, but it also reflects a sincere love and respect that this committee has for our late, great, wonderful colleague, Jackie Walorski, and the work that she did on the Ways and Means Committee as chair of this amazing subcommittee.

Currently, over 1,800 pregnant women and new mothers throughout my district in Alabama receive services from the MIECHV program. The actions taken today by the House will ensure that these families will have access to the essential early childhood care that they so critically need for proper growth during a mother and child's early developmental years.

Increased access to home visitation services, including postnatal care and screening for postpartum depression, will guarantee that women, especially those women of color in my district, can continue to have regular access to medical professionals, thus giving them the opportunity to have the highest form of care offered.

Specifically, in my district, the women, children, and families of Dallas, Lowndes, Montgomery, Perry, and Wilcox Counties are poised to benefit from this reauthorization.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this. What a wonderful tribute to an amazing public servant. It was an honor not only to work with her but to call her my friend. Let's vote "yes" to reauthorize this amazing program.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), the ranking member of the committee.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, this week, we honor the legacy of Representative Jackie Walorski by renewing our commitment to help moms and babies thrive. I thank Chairman DAVIS and our Republican leader, Dr. WENSTRUP, for their leadership on this issue.

Throughout her life, Jackie served vulnerable families, from the mission field in Romania to the halls of Congress, where she proudly represented the men and women of Indiana's Second Congressional District.

She reached across the aisle and worked closely with Chairman DAVIS to move this important bipartisan bill forward. My last conversation with Jackie was by Zoom on this bill itself.

We miss her very much. We are proud to dedicate the product of her collaboration today to her because she has been such an inspiration in these efforts.

Jackie knew that this was a critical program that supports vulnerable families and improves the health of moms and babies through pregnancy into the early years of a child's life.

This program builds upon decades of research that proves home visits by a nurse, social worker, or other trained professional during pregnancy, and in the very first years of a child's life, help to prevent child abuse and neglect, support positive parenting, improve maternal and child health, and promote the development of kids and school readiness.

This is a bipartisan bill that reflects many of our Republican priorities, including increasing transparency about outcomes and results for families and targeting dollars to the neediest communities.

Most Federal programs, unfortunately, operate in a black box. Less than \$1 out of every \$100 the government spends is backed by even the most basic evidence and research to make sure the money is spent wisely and succeeds.

Unlike many of those programs, MIECHV is evidence-based, so we know the real impact on families and children. We are able to direct funding toward what works for them.

The Walorski home visiting program will gradually increase funding from \$400 million a year to \$800 million a year over a 5-year period and introduces a State match so we can stretch those dollars even further back home.

The principle is simple. Where the States see value in investing, the Federal Government will also invest. It also ensures the new matching funds are allocated to States based on the number of kids under 5 living below poverty, so funding goes where the needs and the kids are.

The bill increases transparency by creating what I love, which is a State-by-State outcomes dashboard so all of us can see how these interventions are helping families, and it maintains the current focus on high standards.

I take this moment to thank my friend, Dr. and Representative WENSTRUP, who serves today as acting Republican leader of the Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support. He stepped up to the plate to carry on Jackie's legacy with grace and determination, and I thank him for his hard work.

I think all of us can think of no more fitting tribute to Jackie than the bipartisan support coming together for something that helps our most needy families.

I, like many of us today, am grateful we are getting this bill across the finish line together in her honor.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY).

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Jackie Walorski MIECHV Reauthorization Act.

Maternal, infant, and childhood home visiting programs support pregnant women and their young children with evidence-based approaches that improve maternal and child health outcomes for the most vulnerable.

Over the last 30 years, I have taken care of many single mothers who struggled to take care of their children. Sadly, the problem is only getting worse with the explosion of fatherlessness in this country.

This is a program we all wish didn't need to exist, but we are all very glad that it does. This is actually when the government gets it right.

I personally have been in these homes, when I was in the State legislature, and these young women desperately need our help. Even more so, the children of these single mothers need our help.

This program will help young mothers get the help that they need for their children. These are not handouts; these are hand-ups. This is what government is supposed to do.

I am proud of our colleague and dear friend, the late Congresswoman Walorski, for her dedicated leadership on behalf of women and babies throughout the country.

Jackie shined a bright light in this Chamber and was resolute in her love and support for American families. This bill cements her legacy and will improve the lives of millions of Americans for generations to come.

I am honored to support this legislation and urge all of my colleagues to vote for the reauthorization act in honor of Jackie Walorski.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FERGUSON).

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to stand here to honor our dear friend, Jackie Walorski, and her tireless efforts on this piece of legislation, the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022.

This legislation is important because it really does provide needed services to our most vulnerable. Just in the State of Georgia, this program produced over 20,000 home visits and really had an impact on families with early development, mental health, substance abuse, and a lot of other things that some incredible nurses did.

This program is being reauthorized with some much-needed reforms in it. There is going to be stability in the program. Jackie fought hard to make sure that this program was based on evidence so the dollars will go where they work.

I am honored to be here today to support this legislation, but more importantly, I am here to honor our dear friend, Jackie Walorski.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 8876, the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022.

This bill is a critical piece of legislation that will help mothers and children at every stage of life. The maternal, infant, and early childhood home visiting program reaches new parents and their children from before birth through kindergarten with in-home support.

In meeting with families in the program, I have seen firsthand how effective this program is at improving maternal and child health, family safety and stability, child development, and readiness for school.

In my home State of Georgia, we have the highest rate of maternal mortality in the United States. I have worked on this issue since I was a member of the Georgia State legislature, and it still baffles me why Georgia has the highest rate.

By passing this bill, not only are we addressing maternal and newborn health, but we are also furthering the legacy of Representative Walorski, who dedicated her life to helping others. I can think of no better tribute to our dear friend, who departed us far too soon.

For these reasons, I look forward to supporting this bill, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY), my friend.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am standing beside this picture of Jackie Walorski, and anybody that ever knew Jackie knew this is the way she always looked. This bill today that we are talking about reveals who she really was and still is.

She was born on August 17, 1963, and she passed on August 3, 2022—59 years on Earth, 59 years of a servant's life.

Jackie Walorski never did anything for herself, to advance herself. Her main concerns were the mothers that she worried about and the children that she worried about because she knew that was America's greatest asset.

She knew that everything she did in her life was not about her but about others. She brought such a new concept to the floor, the people's House, to not only transform it in legislation but to change people's hearts.

She would never talk about herself as a Representative or a Congresswoman.

She was always here for others, not for herself.

When we look at legislation, from time to time, we start to think about what it is that we are really doing. What are we asking our taxpayers to invest in? If it is not our future, then why are we here?

The most important asset for Jackie Walorski was expectant mothers, infants, and childcare. She was truly unusual, but in her 59 years, she did so much to help so many.

□ 0945

I think for us to be here today on the people's House, on the floor, and to be able to share who she is—I said August 3 she passed. The only difference is Jackie is not here in person, but she is looking down from her spot in heaven and smiling the way she is smiling in this picture because that is the essence of who Jackie Walorski was. We all loved her, we all miss her, and we know we will never replace her, but we sure thank God for giving her to us for 59 years.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Drs. WENSTRUP and DAVIS for bringing this forward, and I cannot believe in anything other than a complete "yes" from every single Member of the House on this bill.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER), my neighbor.

Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise also in support of the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022.

Programs like these are essential and they deliver meaningful results that strengthen our families and our communities.

In West Virginia, the MIECHV program has made over 21,159 home visits, served 1,556 families, and impacted over 1,943 children. The program supports our vulnerable pregnant women, and it comes alongside parents with young children to ensure that they all have the resources that they need to raise their children.

I also, of course, take a moment to recognize my dear friend and colleague, Jackie Walorski, who this bill is named after.

Jackie was my mentor in Congress when I first came here and she very quickly became my friend. We shared meals together, good conversation, and her office was even directly across from mine in the same hall.

It was my pleasure to serve alongside her on the Worker and Family Support Subcommittee. Her leadership and her passion for these issues are reflected in this bipartisan bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to vote in favor of this resolution.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES).

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor our friend and colleague, Jackie Walorski, with a cause that was near to her heart, the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program, also known as the MIECHV program.

Jackie lived a life of service, not just as a Member of the House of Representatives, but as a missionary for 4 years in Romania where, not surprisingly, she worked with a lot of children. She championed children and families in her role on the Worker and Family Support Subcommittee, and always advocated for the Hoosiers she represented.

In her honor today, we're going to pass this critical bipartisan legislation reauthorizing a program that its whole purpose is to ensure that mothers and children do not fall through the cracks. Families will be able to be met where they are and connected to a host of support systems.

Earlier this year, I visited with some early childhood supporters in Wichita, and the MIECHV program was something that they repeatedly told me was important for the work they do and the families they serve.

I look forward to seeing strong bipartisan support today to pass this bill, lift up children and families, and honor our friend, Jackie.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER).

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP), my dear friend, for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8876, the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act.

I would commend Chairman NEAL, Chairman DAVIS, Ranking Member BRADY, and all the members of the Committee on Ways and Means for bringing this legislation to the floor and honoring our late colleague and my dearest friend, a selfless servant, Jackie Walorski.

The MIECHV program is backed by decades of research that proves home visits by a nurse, social worker, or other trained professional during pregnancy, and in the first year of a child's life supports positive parenting, improves maternal and child health, and promotes child development and school readiness. This program has proven vital to families in underserved communities, especially in my home State of Missouri.

Life is a beautiful and precious gift, and all babies deserve the opportunity to thrive. Women need a strong support system as they navigate the miracles and the challenges of motherhood.

This legislation that embodies my dear friend, Jackie Walorski, was very

close to her heart. It will give women, especially the most vulnerable, the support they need to build a happy, healthy future for their children.

Right now, Jackie Walorski's light is shining down on this institution and on the people of Indiana's Second District. All our love to her dear husband, Dean; her mother, Martha; and all of those that served with her.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. YAKYM).

Mr. YAKYM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8876, the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act.

On behalf of Indiana's Second District, I am grateful to the entire Committee on Ways and Means for their work in putting together this bipartisan legislation and honoring Jackie in such a meaningful way.

Jackie spent her life as a tireless advocate for hardworking Hoosiers across the Second District. In particular, she put a tremendous amount of time and effort towards the reauthorization of the MIECHV program.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank everyone involved with this really wonderful moment that we are experiencing here on the floor, not only in memory of Jackie Walorski but in the work that she put in and how much was accomplished here, especially in a bipartisan fashion on behalf of so many people across America that are going to benefit from this great program—the mothers and the children, especially.

I take a moment to thank Jackie's husband, Dean, who shared Jackie with us here in the House of Representatives, where she was able to do so much good work, and this being one of the very highlights of her career. It spoke so much about who she was and who she is.

This is a special moment for me, as I know my friend Dr. Owens in Cincinnati—who took care of so many mothers that benefit from this program—is being laid to rest today, and he was so proud of what we were doing with this program. Well, he is with Jackie now. But we are all blessed to have had so much hard work put into this across the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman DAVIS, who worked tirelessly on this, as well. This was definitely a dual effort, and I am grateful for all those who have participated, to the entire community, the Committee on Ways and Means, the subcommittee, and to all those involved.

I am very proud that we are moving this bill forward today. I urge its reauthorization and encourage all of our Members to support this wonderful program.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Let me, first of all, thank Dr. WENSTRUP for his leadership. And I also thank all of those who have spoken to the virtues of the bill as well as the virtues of Jackie Walorski.

I was able to attend her homegoing services, and I can assure you if you were in Mishawaka or South Bend, Indiana, you would hear the same words that have been spoken here today. She was indeed an amazing woman.

Mr. Speaker, before I close, I would mention another amazing woman who has been legendary and become legendary in this institution, and that is our dearly beloved Speaker, NANCY PELOSI, who has led this body for a number of years. And I think that this can indeed be one of its proudest moments.

Mr. Speaker, I close by quoting Erika Beck, who receives home visiting services in Chicago. At one of the hearings Jackie and I held, Ms. Beck said, "I know that our lives are changed forever and for the better because of Myia, our home visitor. She is helping me and Louis, my husband, help our kids succeed, and she is educating all of us."

Such is the feeling of those who receive these valuable services.

Mr. Speaker, I also take this opportunity to thank all of the organizations and individuals who have joined our fight to continue and expand home visiting.

I thank the bipartisan Committee on Ways and Means staff: Staff director Morna Miller, Taylor Downs, Cheryl Vincent, and Andrew Gradison.

I also thank the tremendous non-partisan staff that my staff and I relied on so much throughout this process. Patrick Landers and Karen Lynch at the Congressional Research Service; James Grossman at the Office of Legislative Counsel, and Carolyn Ugolino at the Congressional Budget Office.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank my legislative staff director, deputy chief of staff, Dr. Jill Hunter-Williams, who put in so much time, energy, and effort on this bill. I also thank all of us who worked with her.

I have had some proud moments in this body, but I can tell you that there is no prouder moment that I have had than to be a force and to suggest when we vote for this bill, for this home visiting opportunity for thousands and thousands of children and mothers and families to experience the help that they need to become everything that America has the potential of helping them to be.

Again, Mr. Speaker, it is an excellent piece of legislation. I urge its passage,

and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8876 The Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022, which reauthorizes a modification and an increase in funding to the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program.

Specifically, the Act would set requirements for allocating program funds, increase the percentage of funds reserved for tribal entities, establish a publicly available dashboard that reports program outcomes, and allows for vital home visits.

Congresswoman Jackie Walorski, in whose honor this bill was named, was a champion for women, children, and families who inspired this pivotal piece of legislation.

Her dedication and commitment to the health of children, families and future mothers will live on through the passage of the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act.

The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program supports pregnant people and parents with young children who live in communities that encounter greater risks and barriers to achieving positive maternal and child health outcomes.

Home visits help communities and families through development of strong relationships and trust by meeting regularly and addressing family needs.

These home visitors encourage early language development and early learning at home, teach positive parenting skills, help families set goals for the future, connect families to other services and resources in their community, and support future mothers by teaching healthy pregnancy practices.

These tailored programs focus on empowering the wellbeing of families and children and help reduce crime and domestic violence at home, improve family economic self-sufficiency and improve maternal and newborn health.

In the U.S., two-thirds of pregnancy related deaths are preventable and for every pregnancy-related death, there are 70 pregnancy-related near-death experiences.

There is a severe gap in care that is contributing to these avoidable casualties. It's extremely important that we remove barriers in health care that may be contributing to these deaths.

In comparison to other industrialized nations, the United States has been trending downward when it comes to maternal health, and the numbers continue to get worse.

According to the World Health Organization, from 1990 to 2015 maternal mortality rates increased by 16.7 percent in the United States.

In the rest of the world maternal mortality decreased during that same period.

In 2020, 861 women died of maternal causes in the U.S. That equates to 861 women who planned on living full, healthy lives and planned on being parents to the children they carried for 9 long months.

That's 861 children who must grow up without their parent. That's 861 families that are forever altered. That's a medical system and society that has failed 861 women.

According to the American Medical Association, Black women are three to four times more likely to die from pregnancy and childbirth than white women.

Black women across all socioeconomic statuses and education levels are more likely to experience maternal mortality than white women.

H.R. 8876, the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act is a first step to closing these inequitable gaps.

Our dear friend, Congresswoman Walorski, made it her priority in Congress to fight for American women and children. Her spirit, along with those of her two dedicated aides who perished with tragically, are with us here today.

The passage of H.R. 8876 is vital to the wellbeing, health, and safety of millions of mothers, children, and families across America who live in communities that endure greater risks and barriers to achieving positive maternal and child health outcomes.

A timely five-year reauthorization before the end of this year is needed to minimize service interruption, staff losses, and disruption of local programs.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 8876, the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022 to help the millions of Americans who are most in need of this assistance.

□ 1000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1499, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 390, nays 26, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 500]

YEAS—390

Adams	Bost	Castor (FL)
Aderholt	Bourdeaux	Castro (TX)
Aguilar	Bowman	Cawthorn
Allen	Boyle, Brendan	Chabot
Allred	F.	Cheney
Amodei	Brady	Cherfilus-
Armstrong	Brown (MD)	McCormick
Arrington	Brown (OH)	Chu
Auchincloss	Brownley	Cicilline
Axne	Buchanan	Clark (MA)
Bacon	Bucshon	Clarke (NY)
Baird	Budd	Cleaver
Balderson	Burgess	Cline
Banks	Bush	Clyburn
Barr	Bustos	Cohen
Barragán	Butterfield	Cole
Bass	Calvert	Comer
Beatty	Cammack	Connolly
Bentz	Carbajal	Conway
Bera	Cárdenas	Cooper
Bergman	Carey	Correa
Beyer	Carl	Costa
Bice (OK)	Carson	Courtney
Billakis	Carter (GA)	Craig
Bishop (GA)	Carter (LA)	Crawford
Blumenauer	Carter (TX)	Crenshaw
Blunt	Cartwright	Crow
Boebert	Case	Cuellar
Bonamici	Casten	Curtis

Davids (KS) Keller
 Davis, Danny K. Kelly (IL)
 Davis, Rodney Kelly (MS)
 Dean Kelly (PA)
 DeFazio Khanna
 DeGette Kildee
 DeLauro Kilmer
 DelBene Kim (CA)
 Demings Kim (NJ)
 DeSaulnier Kind
 DesJarlais Kirkpatrick
 Diaz-Balart Krishnamoorthi
 Dingell Kuster
 Doggett Kustoff
 Donalds LaHood
 Doyle, Michael LaMalfa
 F. Lamb
 Dunn Langevin
 Ellzey Larsen (WA)
 Emmer Larson (CT)
 Escobar Latta
 Eshoo LaTurner
 Espallat Lawrence
 Estes Lawson (FL)
 Evans Lee (CA)
 Fallon Lee (NV)
 Feenstra Lesko
 Ferguson Letlow
 Finstad Levin (CA)
 Fischbach Levin (MI)
 Fitzgerald Lieu
 Fitzpatrick Lofgren
 Fleischmann Long
 Fletcher Loudermilk
 Flood Lowenthal
 Flores Lucas
 Foster Luetkemeyer
 Foxx Luria
 Frankel, Lois Lynch
 Franklin, C. Mace
 Scott Malinowski
 Gallagher Malliotakis
 Gallego Maloney,
 Garamendi Carolyn B.
 Garbarino Maloney, Sean
 Garcia (CA) Mann
 Garcia (IL) Manning
 Garcia (TX) Mast
 Gibbs Matsui
 Gimenez McBath
 Golden McCarthy
 Gomez McCaul
 Gonzales, Tony McClain
 Gonzalez, McCollum
 Vicente McGovern
 Gooden (TX) McHenry
 Gottheimer McNerney
 Granger Meeks
 Graves (LA) Meijer
 Graves (MO) Meng
 Green, Al (TX) Meuser
 Griffith Mfume
 Grijalva Miller (WV)
 Guest Miller-Meeks
 Guthrie Moolenaar
 Harder (CA) Mooney
 Harshbarger Moore (AL)
 Hayes Moore (UT)
 Herrell Moore (WI)
 Herrera Beutler Morelle
 Higgins (NY) Moulton
 Hill Mrvan
 Himes Murphy (FL)
 Hinson Murphy (NC)
 Hollingsworth Nadler
 Horsford Napolitano
 Houlahan Neal
 Hoyer Neguse
 Hudson Nehls
 Huffman Newhouse
 Huizenga Newman
 Issa Norcross
 Jackson Lee O'Halleran
 Jacobs (CA) Obernolte
 Jacobs (NY) Ocasio-Cortez
 Jayapal Omar
 Jeffries Owens
 Johnson (GA) Palazzo
 Johnson (LA) Pallone
 Johnson (OH) Palmer
 Johnson (SD) Panetta
 Johnson (TX) Pappas
 Jones Pascrell
 Joyce (OH) Payne
 Joyce (PA) Peltola
 Kafele Pence
 Kaptur Perlmutter
 Katko Peters
 Keating Pfluger

Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Posey
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Ross
 Rouzer
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppersberger
 Rush
 Rutherford
 Ryan (NY)
 Ryan (OH)
 Salazar
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sempolinski
 Sessions
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Simpson
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Spartz
 Speier
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Stevens
 Stewart
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swalwell
 Takano
 Tenney
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner
 Underwood
 Upton
 Valadao
 Van Drew
 Van Dyne
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Velazquez
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Waltz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)

Welch
 Westrup
 Westerman
 Wexton
 Wild
 Babin
 Biggs
 Bishop (NC)
 Brooks
 Buck
 Burchett
 Cloud
 Clyde
 Davidson

Williams (GA)
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (FL)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman

NAYS—26

Duncan
 Fulcher
 Gaetz
 Good (VA)
 Gosar
 Green (TN)
 Grothman
 Harris
 Hice (GA)

Higgins (LA)
 Jackson
 Jordan
 Massie
 McClintock
 Rosendale
 Roy
 Taylor

NOT VOTING—15

Gohmert
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Greene (GA)
 Hartzler
 Hern
 Kinzinger
 Lamborn
 Leger Fernandez
 McKinley
 Miller (IL)

Mullin
 Norman
 Perry
 Steube
 Yarmuth

□ 1043

Messrs. JORDAN, BURCHETT,
 GREEN of Tennessee, and BABIN
 changed their vote from “yea” to
 “nay.”

Mr. TIFFANY changed his vote from
 “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on
 the table.

Stated for:

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I
 was not present on December 2, 2022 during
 the Roll Call No. 500 vote, H.R. 8876, the
 Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Vis-
 iting Reauthorization Act of 2022. Had I been
 present, I would have voted YEA.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
 RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei
 (Balderson)
 Axne (Wild)
 Barragán
 (Correa)
 Bass (Cicilline)
 Brooks (Moore
 (AL))
 Brown (MD)
 (Evans)
 Butterfield
 (Beyer)
 Calvert
 (Valadao)
 Cárdenas
 (Correa)
 Carter (LA)
 (McBath)
 Cawthorn
 (Donalds)
 Cherfilus-
 McCormick
 (Brown (OH))
 Conway
 (Valadao)
 Craig (Stevens)
 Curtis (Moore
 (UT))
 DeFazio
 (Pallone)
 Demings (Castor
 (FL))
 DeSaulnier
 (Beyer)
 Diaz-Balart
 (Gimenez)
 Doyle, Michael
 F. (Pallone)
 Gallego
 (Stanton)
 Garbarino
 (Miller-Meeks)
 Gibbs
 (Balderson)

Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 (Correa)
 Gooden (TX)
 (Miller-Meeks)
 Gosar (Weber
 (TX))
 Horsford
 (McBath)
 Jacobs (NY)
 (Sempolinski)
 Johnson (GA)
 (Pallone)
 Johnson (TX)
 (Pallone)
 Joyce (OH)
 (Valadao)
 Kafele (Correa)
 Katko (Upton)
 Kelly (IL)
 (McBath)
 Khanna (Pappas)
 Kim (NJ)
 (Pallone)
 Kind (Beyer)
 Kirkpatrick
 (Pallone)
 LaTurner
 (Valadao)
 Lawson (FL)
 (Evans)
 Levin (MI)
 (Correa)
 Lieu (Beyer)
 (Fleischmann)
 Loudermilk
 (Fleischmann)
 Lowenthal
 (Huffman)
 Maloney, Sean P.
 (Pappas)
 Meng (Escobar)
 Newman (Correa)

O'Halleran
 (Stanton)
 Ocasio-Cortez
 (Bowman)
 Omar (Bowman)
 Owens (Moore
 (UT))
 Palazzo
 (Fleischmann)
 Payne (Pallone)
 Porter (Neguse)
 Pressley
 (Neguse)
 Quigley
 (Schneider)
 Reschenthaler
 (Van Drew)
 Rice (NY)
 (Murphy (FL))
 Roybal-Allard
 (Correa)
 Rush (Beyer)
 Ryan (OH)
 (Correa)
 Simpson
 (Fulcher)
 Sires (Pallone)
 Speier (Huffman)
 Strickland
 (Allred)
 Swalwell
 (Correa)
 Tlaib (Bowman)
 Veasey
 (Fletcher)
 Watson Coleman
 (Pallone)
 Welch (Pallone)
 Williams (GA)
 (McBath)
 Wilson (SC)
 (Timmons)

PROVIDING FOR THE PRINTING OF
 A REVISED EDITION OF THE
 RULES AND MANUAL OF THE
 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 FOR THE ONE HUNDRED EIGHT-
 EENTH CONGRESS

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I send to
 the desk a resolution and ask unani-
 mous consent for its immediate consid-
 eration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolu-
 tion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there
 objection to the request of the gen-
 tleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as fol-
 lows:

H. RES. 1507

Resolved, That a revised edition of the
 Rules and Manual of the House of Represent-
 atives for the One Hundred Eighteenth Con-
 gress be printed as a House document, and
 that three thousand additional copies shall
 be printed and bound for the use of the House
 of Representatives, of which nine hundred
 eighty copies shall be bound in leather with
 thumb index and delivered as may be di-
 rected by the Parliamentarian of the House.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on
 the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. SCALISE asked and was given
 permission to address the House for 1
 minute and to revise and extend his re-
 marks.)

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise for
 the purpose of inquiring of the House
 majority leader the schedule for next
 week.

But before I yield, I will just say that
 I know the gentleman from Maryland,
 the distinguished majority leader, has
 recently decided that he would not
 seek election to House Democrat lead-
 ership.

I know he will be staying in Con-
 gress, but I thank the gentleman for all
 of his years of service in leadership,
 which, of course, takes a lot of extra
 time, in addition to the general duties
 of being a Member of Congress from
 Maryland, to help run the institution
 of Congress. He has served as majority
 leader, served as whip, served as chair
 and vice chair of the Democrat Caucus,
 and served in many different capac-
 ities. I recognize and thank the gen-
 tleman for that service.

I am sure the Appropriations Com-
 mittee eagerly anticipates his return
 there. As I yield, I thank the gen-
 tleman for his years of service and
 leadership.

I yield to the gentleman from Mary-
 land (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank
 the gentleman for yielding and thank
 him for his remarks. I will say some
 other words at a later time, so we don't
 prolong this colloquy.

I will say to the gentleman, I have
 enjoyed being majority leader. I have
 enjoyed working with the gentleman,
 and I look forward to working in the

next Congress in a constructive way to try to solve the challenges confronting our country and giving our people the opportunities that we want them to have.

I know the gentleman is going to be the majority leader. I will tell him, I have been the minority whip, and being majority leader is a lot better. So he is going to enjoy this job. I look forward to working with him.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

As we look toward next week, we will still have continued colloquies, at least one more colloquy. I have enjoyed these as well, and we will have time to talk about that later.

If I could ask about the schedule for next week to the majority leader.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, let's hope we have just one more colloquy, maybe not three more colloquies.

On Monday, Mr. Speaker, the House will meet at 12 p.m. for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Members are advised that no votes are expected in the House on Monday.

On Tuesday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Votes will occur as early as 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday.

The House will recess for the Congressional Gold Medal ceremony to honor the extraordinary courage and fidelity of the U.S. Capitol Police and others who protected the Capitol on January 6, 2021, and allowed us to return to this Chamber to confirm the constitutional duty of electing the President of the United States.

On Wednesday, the House will meet at 2 p.m. for legislative business. The 2 p.m. convening time, I want to remind people, is because of the funeral of our beloved Don McEachin from Virginia, who sadly died after a long illness. His funeral will be at 11 a.m. in Virginia, and there will be arrangements for those who want to leave from here to go to the funeral in Virginia.

On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business.

Next week, the House will consider the Senate amendments to H.R. 8404, the Respect for Marriage Act, which will allow millions of interracial and same-sex couples to be able to live with greater certainty knowing their right to equal marriage is enshrined in Federal law.

The House will also consider Senate amendments to H.R. 7776, the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for 2023.

Additionally, the House will consider two important immigration bills: H.R. 3648, the EAGLE Act, sponsored by Representative ZOE LOFGREN, to phase out the per country cap on employment-based immigrant visas, with no increase in the total number, and Representative TAKANO's H.R. 7946, the Veteran Service Recognition Act.

The House will consider bills under suspension of the rules. The complete list of suspension bills will be announced by the close of business today.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, we noticed the Committee on Rules has scheduled a hearing on Monday for the National Defense Authorization Act. We still don't have any text for that bill. Obviously, the NDAA is a very important bill to laying out the priorities for our Nation's defense, and there has always been a lot of negotiation as it is leaving the House, as it goes to the Senate, as it has been in this conference. There are some issues that are well known that have been debated that, hopefully, will get resolved in that bill, but there is also talk that there may be non-related issues.

What I would ask is when will we be able to get text on this bill?

The bill is very important to our Nation's defense, but if Members are going to be asked to vote, maybe early next week on the bill, we surely wouldn't want a situation where they don't even see the text until early next week to then be asked to vote on that bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman raises an important point, how much time do people have to read the final product of a negotiation.

I was hopeful, frankly, that the bill would have been filed today. It is not ready for filing today because there are still some outstanding issues. But I have talked to Mr. SMITH, the chairman of the committee, who indicates they are making progress and they are hopeful they can get this done.

So the Committee on Rules notice is subject obviously to the completion of negotiations and the filing.

It is not done, not filed today. We need to have it filed as soon as possible. The conferees are working on getting that.

As the gentleman points out, this bill tends to be, historically on both sides of the aisle, where we add a lot of things to it, which are not necessarily directly related but are because this bill is something that we want to pass and that we do pass—and we will pass this one. It garners riders, if you will, on the bill.

That is still going on, but I am cognizant, and the gentleman is correct, we want to have sufficient time for Members to see the bill.

We would like to do this bill next week, if we can, because, as the gentleman points out, this is about the national security of our country and our participation in international stabilization efforts around the world, not the least, of course, is the unprovoked, illegal war initiated by Mr. Putin in Ukraine. So we are hopeful we can get this done as soon as possible.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I just would strongly encourage that as the text gets filed, if it is not some time in the next few hours, that when the gentleman is scheduling the floor vote on that bill, that there is enough time between when it goes to the Committee on Rules, when the text is filed, to

when the actual vote happens, so Members have ample time to review the final product.

I yield to the gentleman.

□ 1100

Mr. HOYER. Yes, I think that is a good point, and we will try to make sure that happens.

Mr. SCALISE. The final question would be on government funding. We are hearing there are negotiations. When we talk to appropriators on our side, they haven't indicated that they have been included in those negotiations.

Do we know where those negotiations are? Are all sides going to be included on a final negotiation on how government would be funded for the remainder of the fiscal year?

I yield.

Mr. HOYER. My expectation is that there would be four-corners discussion, as we have referred to it, with the Republican and Democrat House and Senate leaders included in those discussions.

Unfortunately, as you know, the Senate has not passed any appropriations bills, and there was no agreement on a top line. That has been the discussion.

The difference, as the gentleman probably knows, is discussions about what is the top line for defense discretionary and what is the top line for nondefense discretionary.

As I understand it, the parties have started talking in the Senate on that issue. We are waiting for, I think, agreement, and hopefully that agreement will be reached soon, hopefully as soon as perhaps the beginning of next week because the gentleman is absolutely correct, on December 16, the authority to fund the government ends, and we are either going to have to pass a short-term CR, a longer-term CR or, more preferably, the omnibus.

I will say, as the gentleman knows—he indicated I was returning to the Appropriations Committee—we talk about a CR adversely affects the defense, and it does. You can't plan if you are a manager of any of the programs in the Defense Department. But I would also bring to the attention of Members, it harms every agency and department of government because it makes them unable to plan on what resources they have available to do the work we have asked them to do by law.

A CR is a very clumsy, frankly, admission of failure to get our job done on time, which I have been very unhappy about for a very, very long period of time. It is an affliction that affects both sides in terms of delay. As I say, the Senate, when the Republicans were in charge, and when the Democrats were in charge, haven't really gotten a bill to the floor and gotten it passed.

But we are not going to shut down the government, so we will propose some action which will preclude shutting down the government at whatever time that action is needed, but I am

very, very hopeful that we will do an omnibus because an omnibus at least gives the government and its agencies a year's worth of notice as to what resources they have to use to accomplish the objectives we have asked them to.

I wish I had a more specific answer for you, but, as you know, the negotiations are going on about the top line, and hopefully that will be resolved relatively soon.

Mr. SCALISE. A broader discussion for another day. Clearly, as we look at next year, we would hope to pass all 12 appropriations bills out of the House, but as the gentleman points out, at some point the Senate is going to have to start moving appropriations bills, too. It can't just be this game of chicken where the clock is going to strike midnight and the Senate waits to start doing their job until it is already the midnight hour as opposed to it would be nice if there was some kind of shot clock they had after we send them a bill where they would actually act on that bill so it is not just an onus on the House to do our job, whether it is a partisan or bipartisan bill, and we have seen both that come out of the House.

At some point, the Senate has also got to do their job in a legislative body where you have a House and a Senate, if we are going to be able to conduct business that is not always waiting until the midnight hour to finally get a resolution on something as important as this. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding. The gentleman is absolutely correct. There is a shot clock. It is September 30 at midnight. That is the shot clock. That is when government no longer is funded if we do not take some additional action.

I said to somebody this morning, there are 535 of us. Presumably we are all adults, presumably we are all rational people. Neither side would agree that everybody is that. But the fact of the matter is, we don't do what we know we have to do. You may want to do a lot of things, and we passed from our perspective very good legislation through this Congress, but the only thing you have to do is pass the 12 appropriations bills so you can fund the operations of government or make a decision that you are not going to fund a department, a program, an activity, whatever. But we don't do that.

We have, unfortunately, the sense that the delay is an acceptable process, as the gentleman points out. Then you get to the last minute, a crisis, and then you get a big bill we call the omnibus bill, that really it is so large and so few people have been participating in the formulation of that bill that it is unfair to the Members of Congress, and it is unfair to the American people.

I couldn't agree with the gentleman more that the appropriation process should be done, my own view is each bill should be considered individually. The Republicans started the practice, we followed the same practice of bundling them so we could save time. I

look forward to working with the gentleman. I am going back to the Appropriations Committee, working with Chair DELAURO and Ranking Member DELAURO on doing that. But to her credit, all 12 bills were reported out of committee in a timely fashion, and this is gratuitous—you didn't ask for this advice—but what I would suggest we should have done if we could have done it is start the markups in May, pass the bills in June, send them to the Senate, and have July and August and September to resolve differences between the two, and pass the bills by September 30. That is what we ought to do, I agree with the gentleman. It is an objective that we ought to try to attain.

Mr. SCALISE. I share the gentleman's concerns there. One of the reasons we put the calendar out for next year this early and built time in during those months before the summer so that there is ample time to get all 12 appropriations bills through the House, give the Senate time to do the work well in advance of the deadline, and then at some point the onus has to be on them to do the job they have to do before the midnight hour. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. One of the things—I have been on the Appropriations Committee; I was on it for 23 years before I took leave—we had actual conferences, Senators and House Members on the two subcommittees came together, discussed differences, tried to resolve those differences. That essentially does not exist any longer, and it is not healthy, I think, for the institution.

Mr. SCALISE. It is a good suggestion and something we can get back to, hopefully, in the new year, try to make this process work better. I appreciate the suggestion.

Again, we will have this conversation more next week. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

STANDING IN SOLIDARITY WITH UKRAINE

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with the people of Ukraine and President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, who recently honored the over 14 million of his countrymen in Ukraine who died during the Holodomor, the Soviet-enforced famine that purposefully starved Ukraine in the early 1930s to subjugate them and politically control them.

Then, as now, the tyrants of the Soviet Union, Josef Stalin, and Russia used food and famine as a weapon of war. Innocent civilians are not unintended victims but, rather, specific targets of horrific brutality to rule over them.

Russia's and Putin's aim in this modern era, waging a war on Ukraine, is to

kill, maim, starve, freeze, and torture as many men, women, elderly, and children as possible.

These are war crimes. Putin and his enablers are war criminals. But the courageous Ukrainian people have not broken, they have not bent. They fight on with great valor.

As Ukraine leads this righteous fight for her liberty, her sovereignty, and her very survival, it is incumbent upon all free nations to aid her in her time of need.

Ukraine, America stands with you. The world stands with you. We pray and fight for the day that your home will be a peaceful, enterprising, and virtuous one again.

AMERICA SHOULD RETURN TO THE GOLD STANDARD

(Mr. MOONEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Speaker, the United States is facing an inflation and debt crisis not seen in over 40 years. West Virginians have seen the value of their savings erode before their very eyes because of reckless tax-and-spend policies.

We know who is responsible for the current inflation crisis, but what in our country's history has allowed us to get to this point? The answer can actually be traced back to 1971, when President Nixon took the United States off the gold standard.

The gold standard means tying the dollar directly to the value of gold. Under the gold standard, any American would be able to trade their dollars for a fixed amount of gold. By linking the dollar to the value of gold, the money supply could only be increased if the supply of gold increases. This connects and protects the purchasing power of your dollars.

That is why I introduced legislation to return the United States to the gold standard. Had we been on the gold standard or some other fixed standard, we would not be in the inflation crisis we are in today. I look forward to working with the Republican majority to make sure this issue gets attention.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BETTY RAY MCCAIN

(Ms. ROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the remarkable life and legacy of Betty Ray McCain, who sadly passed away last week.

She was a force of nature. She spent decades fighting for North Carolinians, from working for former Governor Jim Hunt to serving on UNC's Board of Governors.

Much of the social progress we have made in North Carolina can be credited to Betty Ray McCain's work with the

North Carolina Democratic Party, where she served as the first chairwoman. In the 1970s and 1980s, she was one of the most important voices in the fight to ratify the ERA.

As a long-time resident of Wilson, North Carolina, Betty Ray McCain always gave back to the community she called home. She paved the way for women like me, and her legacy will inspire future generations.

Betty Ray McCain left her mark on North Carolina history, and we are better because of her.

THANKING JAY HURST FOR EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE

(Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank my defense fellow, Jay Hurst, for a year of exceptional service to our office and to our Nation.

Jay joined us in January, and he has enriched our office with his invaluable insights and great company. He was instrumental in the NDAA process and meeting with Members and staffers from offices across Capitol Hill, and achieving great wins for our State, Louisiana, and our country.

Although he was only with us for a year, Jay instantly became like family to us, mentoring our interns and making complex military issues understandable for staff. In his spare time—he didn't have much—he also published scholarly articles on military matters on a number of pressing policy questions.

Jay is leaving us for the Pentagon, where he will undoubtedly carry on the high standard of excellence that he brought to our office. My friend will be missed and prayed for. I thank him for all of his service.

CONGRATULATING GREG HARRIS ON HIS RETIREMENT

(Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work of Illinois House Majority Leader Greg Harris, who is retiring from office at the end of this session after 16 years of dedicated service to the north side of Chicago and to our entire city and State.

Simply put, Majority Leader Harris' tenure in the General Assembly has been historic. He spearheaded the effort to legalize same-sex marriage in Illinois in 2013, championed healthcare reform, and has fought with great success to expand the access to housing in our State.

Majority Leader Harris is a skilled and compassionate legislator. As the first openly gay person in Illinois legislative leadership, he has brought a

lived experience to his work and has created a more equitable city and State.

I am grateful for all the work Majority Leader Harris has accomplished. His work will benefit people in Illinois for generations to come. May he enjoy his well-deserved retirement.

□ 1115

RECOGNIZING JANET NYCE

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the dedicated efforts of a great champion in service of wildlife preservation and nature conservation. Janet Nycy of Ellittsburg, Pennsylvania, is a leading advocate for conservation and women in the outdoors, both locally and nationally.

Since 1990, Janet has held leadership roles in conservation organizations such as the Safari Club, the National Rifle Association, and the Wildlife for Everyone Foundation. In addition to being a charter member of the Wildlife for Everyone Foundation since 2004, Janet served as secretary and president during her tenure. Most recently, Janet was elected by her fellow members to serve on the board of directors of the NRA.

Most notably, Janet has dedicated her time to teaching classes about the outdoors and self-defense for women. She has frequently been an instructor for hunting and firearms safety courses throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in thanking Janet Nycy for her many years of dedication to the cause of conservation and outdoor sportsmanship. Thanks to her work, future generations will be able to carry on in the outdoor traditions that we now enjoy.

MEDIA SHOULD REPORT ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, for those folks back home and the members of the news media, when we talk about the number of illegal immigrants coming here, they basically come in here two ways.

Either they check in with the Border Patrol, say that they are going to show up for a hearing, eventually, to see whether they are an appropriate subject for asylum, and then they disappear into America. At least we know a little bit about them because they check in with the Border Patrol.

More dangerous is what they call the got-aways who just run through the many holes of our southern border. We have no idea who they are. They are more dangerous because we know nothing about them.

It recently came out that there were 73,000 got-aways who entered the country in November. That is the all-time high. As far as the last 2 years are concerned, it blew by the old all-time high by 22 percent.

I would hope that our slumbering news media would wake up and do a story about this so the American citizens know what a rapid increase we have of people coming into this country who don't even get the cursory examination that people who come here seeking asylum do. So please, news media, wake up.

CROPS NEED MORE WATER FROM GOVERNMENT

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, California has suffered from water shortages for a few years, partly due to low rainfall and snowpack annually, but in big part due to the poor management of the water we do receive.

Our lakes were basically full in 2019 and also in 2017, when you may recall the Oroville Dam spillway incident.

Our water systems, both State and Federal, are designed to withstand 5 years of drought. It doesn't work when government regulators let all the water out for dubious fish and environmental purposes.

Lake Oroville, in 2021, which was less than 2 years after being full, had its lowest level in its history, so low it wasn't even making hydroelectric power—this in a State that wants to electrify all of our cars and appliances.

So, what are we going to do? Hundreds of thousands of acres of ag land also have been idle with these crops that all of America depends on, not just California. It is not just California farmers. These crops are used widely across our whole country. Yet, they are not being grown because they are wasting our water.

Rain season is now upon us. I hope we can get our Federal and State regulators to be much wiser about saving our water and keeping it stored so we don't run short of food and electricity due to their bad management.

COMMUNICATION FROM BOARD MEMBER OF THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JONES) laid before the House the following communication from the Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics:

Minnetonka, MN, December 2, 2022.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I hereby resign my position as an alternate on the Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics.

This will allow me to switch positions with current OCE Board Member Karan English.

It is an honor to serve you and the U.S. House of Representatives on the OCE Board.

Thank you very much,

WILLIAM P. LUTHER,
Minnesota (Member 1995–2003).

COMMUNICATION FROM BOARD
MEMBER OF THE OFFICE OF
CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics:

Flagstaff, AZ, December 2, 2022.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: It has been an honor and a privilege to serve on the Office of Congressional Ethics Board for the last 14 years. It is time for me to step down. I would like to be appointed to the alternate position at this time and switch positions with Bill Luther who was recently appointed to the Board.

I have had the opportunity to serve with many extraordinary members who recognized the appointment as an important and non-partisan role to the Congress.

Thank you,

KARAN L. ENGLISH.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS
TO THE GOVERNING BOARD OF
THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL
ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 4(c) of House Resolution 8, 117th Congress, and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, of the following individuals to serve on the Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics:

Nominated by the Speaker after consultation with the Minority Leader:

Mr. William Paul Luther, Minnesota, for the remainder of the term of Ms. Karan English.

Ms. Karan English, Arizona, alternate, for the remainder of the term as alternate of Mr. William Paul Luther.

COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION
REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise a very proud, liberated Democrat, unbought, unbossed, and unafraid. I am proud to say that, today, I will address the question of comprehensive immigration reform.

But before moving into this question of comprehensive immigration reform, I thank those who make it possible for me to have these opportunities to speak. I thank the Speaker of the House. I thank all the persons who are in leadership. I am grateful for the opportunity because this is a means by which messages can be made known to the masses. Many of the masses would not receive these messages but for what they hear from the floor of the House of Representatives.

I am honored to represent the Ninth Congressional District in Texas, and I am honored to thank those who allowed me to serve previously and who are allowing me to serve for an additional 2 years in the Congress of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, immigration reform is exceedingly important for many reasons. I will speak to one reason that is exceedingly important today, but I in no way want people to conclude that I am not concerned about what is happening at the border, that I am not concerned about ingress and egress into the country.

I wouldn't want people to think that I don't believe we need to know who is coming into the country, who is leaving the country. All of these things are important. I am concerned about them. But I am also concerned about them in a comprehensive way. I don't believe that we should try to do a patchwork fix of what is happening with immigration.

I think that we look at it from a holistic approach, and if we do, we will have an immigration bill that we can be proud of, that can deal with many of the nuances that are not brought to the attention of the public with any degree of regularity.

We tend to focus more on the border than on other aspects of immigration reform. Today, I will focus on an aspect of it that is somewhat different from the border itself and people who find themselves crossing the border for many reasons—many with good reasons, I might add.

Today, I would like to talk about Mr. Jaime Avalos Rosales. Mr. Jaime Avalos Rosales was born on November 25, 1994, some 28 years ago, in Oaxaca, Mexico.

Mr. Avalos was brought to this country as a baby. He was about 1 year of age at the time that he was brought into the country.

He has lived in this country for more than a quarter of a century. He is a graduate of a high school in this country, in Houston, Texas, Bellaire High School. He worked in Houston, Texas.

Mr. Avalos married an American-born woman and has a son. His wife, Yariana Martinez, and he have a young son, Noah Blake Avalos. This beautiful young baby is currently with his mother in Houston, Texas.

Mr. Avalos has been banned from the country and is in Juarez, Mexico, banned from the country for a period of 10 years.

This is why I rise today to give some intelligence on what has happened to cause Mr. Avalos to find himself in this predicament of being banned from the country for a period of 10 years.

Mr. Avalos, living in this country as a DACA recipient, working, not having committed a crime, decided that it would be appropriate to become a lawful citizen in the country. He was here undocumented. He wanted to do what was right for himself, but, more importantly, for his baby, Noah, and his wife.

He and his wife conferred, and they concluded, after having conferred with persons who were supposed to know, that he should return to Mexico, to Juarez, to the consulate there, and that he would apply for his visa to return to this country. Go to Mexico,

Juarez, and apply for a visa to return to this country lawfully.

By the way, he made an appointment to go to Juarez, Mexico. He made an appointment to go there to the consulate. This is the way it is done. You make an appointment; you go there; you make your application to return lawfully into the country as a person with a visa. He did this.

He had no reason to leave the country other than to do this. He loves this country. He has been a hardworking person. Moralistically speaking, he is an American, but he does not have the documentation that would make him an American in the eyes of the laws of this country.

So, he leaves this country, leaves his wife, leaves his baby, goes to Juarez, and makes application.

Upon making application, it is discovered that Mr. Avalos was brought to Mexico at the age of 7 from the United States to Mexico for a purpose of having his birth properly registered in Mexico. So, he leaves the United States, not of his own volition, but in the arms of his mother who takes him to Mexico to register his birth.

Upon registering his birth, he comes back to this country. He has been in this country for decades, more than a quarter of a century.

Upon going to Juarez to register, they discover that he was brought to Mexico for this purpose, one time, leaving the country, going to Mexico to have his birth registered.

There is a law on our books indicating that if you are in this country for more than 365 days, and if you leave after more than 365 days, you cannot return for a period of 10 years.

That is the ban that Mr. Avalos finds himself having to suffer from.

He left, but he left in the arms of his mother. He left as a 7-year-old child. In fact, he was taken out of the country. This was not something that he did of his own volition. He has no recollection of having done it. Having no recollection of it, he didn't call it to anyone's attention because he, quite frankly, didn't recall the circumstance having occurred.

But having done this, the consulate and the officials there, whom I visited with, concluded that he was subject to this 10-year ban because he came back at the age of 7 to have his birth registered. This, literally, is why he is banned from the country.

I, along with staff members, his wife, and his lawyer, Attorney Salem, we went to Mexico to visit Mr. Avalos.

He is my constituent. I do this. He is not the first constituent that I have had to go to Mexico to visit. We had a Mr. Escobar who was in El Salvador. I went there. I saw him. We eventually brought him home.

My intentionality is to bring Mr. Avalos home. It may not happen as soon as I would like, but we will bring Mr. Avalos home. This is an injustice.

I took staff, his wife, baby Noah, and his lawyer to Mexico. We went there to

Juarez, and we met with him extensively.

I had an opportunity to see him interact with baby Noah. I saw tears well in his eyes as he talked about how much he loved his son, how he misses his son, and how he doesn't want his son to grow up without his father being in his life.

□ 1130

It was a very touching and moving moment to see this occur. This man who loves his child. The child's mother was there with us at the time. Attorney Salem was there. We had a reporter there as well.

This is a very heart-wrenching circumstance to have to negotiate. He wants to return home. He is living there. Fortunately, he has a relative, and he is living there with a relative. He does not venture far from the place where he is staying.

In Mexico, Mr. Avalos is a stranger. In Mexico, Mr. Avalos is viewed as an outsider, especially if it is known that he is barred from coming back to this country. Mr. Avalos is concerned about his safety, as am I, as is the case with his wife. We are all concerned about his safety. He is very careful not to go very far away from where he lives, and when he does, he is usually accompanied by some other person who is familiar with the environment, who can help him to be assured that he will return home safely.

Concern for his safety is something that I would call to everyone's attention, and I think this in and of itself is reason for us to want to make sure that we bring him home. But aside from this, Mr. Avalos has a home in Houston, a home that he is purchasing. As I have indicated, he is hardworking; productive; buying a home; has an American-born wife; an American-born child.

So he wants to return to his home and his child. He wants to give that child the opportunity to have the presence of a father in his life, throughout his childhood and into his adulthood. He would like to be there when his child takes his first step. The child is just learning to speak and learning to say "daddy."

I was there when the child was reaching for his father and trying his best to utter the words "daddy."

He wants to enjoy the things that a father can enjoy with a son: To be there on the first day of school; to participate in activities with his son. He is a good and decent person who has done nothing wrong other than what we perceive to be wrong, and that is having been taken out of the country at the age of 7 by his mother to register his birth.

It is my belief that the law ought to have some consideration for persons who are taken out of the country, as opposed to persons who leave the country.

Many persons will leave the country. They are persons who have the

intentionality of leaving, and the law should apply to them. But a child at the age of 7, who has no recollection of it, who was taken out of the country, in my opinion, there ought to be some exception for this person: Mr. Avalos.

I believe we should try our best to get him returned to this country, so there are several things that we are doing.

We have two pieces of legislation that we have filed. One piece of legislation would deal with Mr. Avalos and his circumstance. We believe that his is a special circumstance, and the law provides for this type of legislation. Another piece would deal with persons who are similarly situated.

We believe that if there are such persons—and there are, I am told by others who should know—we want to make sure we cover them as well: Young people, babies, children who are removed from the country by parents who don't leave of their own volition. We want to make sure that we capture them in the law because this type of injustice should not go unnoticed and should be corrected.

We also believe that Mr. Avalos is a candidate for what we call humanitarian parole. I believe firmly that if he is granted humanitarian parole, he will return to our country, be a law-abiding person and who will be a credit to our society; will make America a better place by being here; who will be a great father to his son Noah, and will be a good husband to his wife, Yariana.

This can be accomplished, and we are making every effort to do so, through the good offices of Secretary Mayorkas, the good offices of Homeland Security. We believe that this can be accomplished through USCIS and he will have the opportunity to return home.

All of these things are going to take time. I am a patient person, but I believe that the longer he is away from his son, the longer this becomes an injustice and the longer this becomes a circumstance where justice is being denied.

So we are going to push for all of these things to try to bring Mr. Avalos back to this country, and we would like to do it as timely as we possibly can because one can see that his son misses him. If you are in the company of Mr. Avalos, he and his son, then you would see immediately that there is a bond between them.

I mention this case because this is the type of case—and there are many others—but this is the type of case that hardly makes the news. It is not a part of what we talk about when we talk about immigration and the need to have immigration reform, but this is why immigration reform has to be comprehensive because there are nuances in the law that have to be addressed that are not making the news on some sort of daily basis or with any degree of regularity.

I believe that we have to take a holistic approach to immigration reform;

that it has to be comprehensive. I don't think that we can just conclude that by dealing with the border alone.

And there are many ways to deal with the border, but I will use an example that is cited quite regularly, and that is, deal with the border and construct the wall. A wall high enough to keep people from going over it, a wall deep enough to keep people from tunneling under it.

If such a thing can be done, this is what I believe many people would propose, but I do know that there are circumstances where people find a way over high walls and tunnel under low walls.

But let's assume this can be accomplished in a positive way. There are still circumstances, however, where the gunrunners will still get their guns over the walls. They are using drones now to get guns over walls, and those guns are the ones that are being used to terrorize people, causing many people to want to come to this country.

Assume that we can prevent the guns from coming over the wall, people from going over the wall and under the wall, I don't think that resolves the question of immigration reform. That is an aspect of immigration reform; that is not total immigration reform.

We have people who are living in this country who are doing us no harm, who came here with the best of intentions. They have to be addressed. There must be a remedy for all of this before we can take up some aspect of this.

Here is what I believe would happen if we only addressed the wall. If we only addressed the wall, I believe that the opportunity to deal with those who are living in the shadows, those who live in fear of being stopped when they are out and being taken away from families that they have in this country, are those who are in the circumstance of Mr. Avalos, they would not have their petitions, their proper redress accorded them.

I believe that we have to have a holistic approach. Let's let those who want to address the wall, let's do this: Let's let them address the wall. And let those of us who would like to have other things a part of comprehensive immigration reform, let's add these things.

Let's have one bill that includes the things that all people believe to be necessary to have a border that they believe to be secure, and people addressed in this country that will understand that they no longer have to live on the run or in the shadows, as we say, or live in fear of being deported and taken away from their families. I think this holistic approach can be accomplished.

I am available to talk to anybody who wants to talk about it. I am not in any way fearful of talking to you about the wall that you would like to build. I will talk to you about it, but let's talk about all aspects of immigration reform when we do this.

I am a person who has been to the border on many occasions. I have seen

what is happening at the border. But I didn't leave the border thinking that I was an expert simply because I saw people entering the country in ways that are unfavorable in the eyes of many.

I didn't leave assuming I was an expert. As a matter of fact, just recently, over the Thanksgiving holidays, I went on the other side of the border, to the consulate in Juarez and I talked to the members of that consulate.

It is amazing what one can learn by simply going to the other side of the border and talking to the people who also have a hand in helping us to secure the border. They are with the State Department. They deal with things in a diplomatic way, but they, too, have a hand in this. And one would be wise to take some opportunity to go there and talk to them.

The Consul General in Juarez, Mexico, is very receptive. He listens and he gives you thoughtful information, in my opinion. I think it would benefit persons who go to the border to simply just go over to the other side. And I am not saying that there are not others who haven't done it, but a good many haven't. But just go over to the other side to the consulate and talk to the people who see these problems and have some thoughts as to some of the remedies that might be beneficial to us. I have done this.

So I have seen the border from both sides. I have seen the border from the perch of one who is making a concerted, conscientious effort to help people who are trapped on the other side of the border. I have actually been there to visit with them. I have been to El Salvador to visit with the constituent, brought that constituent home—didn't come home as soon as I wanted, but we did get it done. We will bring Mr. Avalos home as well, just as we brought Mr. Escobar home.

But this is an important circumstance that highlights the need for comprehensive immigration reform. I assure you that this is the methodology by which this can be resolved for both sides of the aisle, all parties concerned. I'm not sure anybody is going to get everything they want. I probably would not, using such a process, but we will do what the American people would have us do, and that is, negotiate, develop legislation. Let the legislation matriculate, take votes, come to a conclusion. That is the way the House should function as well as the Senate, I might add.

I would have us do this, but we can't do it if the only solution proposed is a wall, or if the only solution proposed is to have something done about the persons who are here living in the shadows. Either of those without the other would not be the comprehensive immigration reform that we need. This is what I support.

I believe that if we negotiate as opposed to require what I would call capitulation as opposed to negotiation. Negotiation involves give-and-take.

Capitulation involves one way or no way at all. That way is an unacceptable way of doing business. Everybody is going to have to give something. Hopefully, everybody will get something.

I don't believe that we should allow the perfect when it comes to this. Someone who believes that, Hey, I have the perfect solution and it is either this or nothing. I don't believe we should allow the perfect to be the enemy of the good. But I do believe that we should allow right to be the enemy of wrong.

It is just wrong for us to have someone in the circumstance that Mr. Avalos finds himself in. It is wrong to allow this to exist. And I believe that I have a right to do the righteous thing, and that is to try my best to extricate him from this most enigmatic circumstance.

□ 1145

I plan to do all that I can in the future. I plan to go back if I need to—and I believe that I will—to see Mr. Avalos again. I will do all that I can to help his family get back to see the father of baby Noah and the husband of Yariana. I plan to do this.

I think that I am not a live-and-let-live guy, meaning you do what you can to make your way through the world, and I will stay out of your way. Let me do what I can to make my way through the world, and you stay out of my way.

That is not my philosophy. My philosophy is one of live and help live. Live and help live. If I had the resources and the means of helping some person who is in harm's way, I believe that I ought to do that. I ought to help that person who is in harm's way. There are many people in this country who left places south of the border because they were in harm's way only to come here and have to live in the shadows. I want to get them out of the shadows. Mr. Avalos wanted to extricate himself from the shadows, which is why he left.

To recap quickly: He was in this country and was brought here by his mother at the age of 1 year. His mother decided at the age of 7 that she was taking him back to register his birth; and she did so. He then continued to live here abiding the law. He married an American woman, has an American child, graduated from high school in this country, and purchased a home. Morally he is an American. He and his wife jointly decide to go back to Mexico as the law allows, go back to Mexico, and make an appointment.

He didn't go under the cover of darkness. This was not something done in a stealthy fashion. He went back to Mexico to legitimize himself in the eyes of our laws. He had no other reason to leave.

He was a DACA recipient. He could easily have stayed here for many, many, many more years as a DACA recipient and been a good father and husband. But he wanted to do the right

thing. In his effort to do the right thing, he finds himself now entrapped. He finds himself now in Mexico banned for 10 years because of the law.

I will cite the law for those who may want to have the benefit of knowing what law it is that I speak of. The law is Immigration and Nationality Act, and it is 212(a)(9)(C)(i). This piece of law, this legislation, indicates that if you have been in this country for more than 365 days and if you leave, if you have been here more than 365 days, then you are undocumented. You leave, you are banned for 10 years.

He didn't leave. He was taken out of the country, and but for that circumstance, he would still be here; and, in my opinion, he would have received his visa from the consulate in Mexico and he would return to the country.

Now, if I have got colleagues who have differences of opinion with me, I am available to discuss those differences with colleagues. I am, as I have indicated, a liberated Democrat. I have many friends who are very conservative, persons who are probably what many people would assume that I don't associate with, but I do. I am not a guy who disassociates because a person happens to have a label that is different from mine. If I did this, then I would have very few friends probably.

So I have friends who are very conservative. I invite my very conservative friends who would like to have this discussion with me. I am available. I answer my phone. Please give me a call. Come by my office. I will come by your office.

But these issues have to be addressed. I am all for addressing them in a comprehensive fashion such that we take care of the persons who are caught up in the nuances of the law such as is the case with Mr. Jaime Avalos.

Mr. Speaker, this is a great country. I love my country. I wear a necktie that should give some indication that it means something to me to be an American. It means something to me. I say the Pledge of Allegiance, I salute the flag, and I sing the National Anthem.

But I also believe that I ought to defend those who do not salute the flag and who do not sing the National Anthem. I believe that that is what makes America great; the right to say that I disagree, the right to protest, and a Constitution that makes it lawful for us to have disagreements. I believe in this Constitution. I believe that we can get things done if we would but only exercise our right to talk to each other.

Let's talk. Let's try as best as we can to make this country the country that all of us would like to see it be through our various different eyes, through the different perches that we all have. We all have different ideas as to what the ideal circumstance is. I think that we can do this by simply deciding to talk to each other about these issues.

So let it be known far and wide that I stand ready to talk with anybody who

is ready to have that conversation with me.

I thank you Madam Speaker PELOSI for your many years of service as the Speaker of the House. You have been the person who taught me to say Madam Speaker, as well as many others, I might add, because before you there was not a Madam Speaker. I appreciate the service that you have rendered. I thank you for the many opportunities that I have had to speak on the floor.

To Mr. HOYER, the majority leader currently: I greatly appreciate the many things you have done, Mr. HOYER, to help me with legislation. You have been a real friend to me. I won't forget many of the things that you have done to help my constituents and this country legislatively speaking. You have taken some tough positions, Mr. HOYER, but history is going to reward you for those tough positions.

Mr. CLYBURN, I admire you and thank you for staying on. Your wisdom is needed. You have seen things because you have lived longer. I haven't lived as long. I respect the wisdom that you accord me. I recently celebrated my 25th birthday for the third time. I respect you, Mr. CLYBURN, and I appreciate the fact that you are staying on in a leadership position.

To those who have just acquired these new positions, I am going to do everything that I can to make your administration a success. I stand ready to work closely with you, as closely as you would have me work with you. I stand ready to do the things that can help you to achieve your goals.

I do believe that we have selected capable, competent, and qualified people who are ready to assume leadership in the next Congress—we are in the 117th now—in the 118th Congress, I believe they are ready. I believe Mr. JEFFRIES is ready. I believe that he has been seasoned properly and that he is ready to grow into this position.

So, dear brother—if I may be so bold as to say dear brother as opposed to Mr. Minority-Leader-to-be—dear brother, I want to see you do well as is the case with the rest of your leadership team. I look forward to serving you as we serve the people of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

THIS CHRISTMAS SEASON HARD- WORKING AMERICAN TAX- PAYERS FACE ECONOMIC CRISIS

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. RUTHERFORD: Mr. Speaker, this Christmas season, hardworking American taxpayers are facing an economic crisis. American families have been suffering with record-high inflation for the last 18 months.

Mr. Speaker, over the last of couple months, I have had an opportunity back home in northeast Florida to talk to some of my constituents about the impact that these record-high inflation prices are having on their lifestyles.

One of my constituents from St. Augustine shared with me that her energy bill has already gone up 40 percent—40 percent. The gas prices have limited her ability to see family and friends. In spite of just celebrating her 80th birthday—she is 80 years old—she is now having to go back to cutting her own grass and to doing her own home repairs so that she can stay within her fixed budget.

Mr. Speaker, we think this inflation is bad for those who are working and hardworking taxpayers. It is even worse for those on a fixed income. In fact, I had an elderly couple tell us that these high food and high fuel costs have actually caused them—they were looking forward to their retirement—have driven them to cut back on many essentials.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a small amount of money we are talking about in this inflation. We are talking about \$700 a month. That is more than \$8,000 a year out of the pockets not only of hardworking, taxpaying Americans, but those elderly on fixed income.

This is bad news for all of us. Yet just the other day, President Biden boasted of “slowing” price hikes earlier this week as a sign of good news for this holiday season.

This is his exact quote: “Inflation at the grocery stores, thank God, is beginning to slow. Prices for things like new clothes, televisions, and appliances are going down. That's good news for the holiday season.”

Mr. Speaker, last I checked, food is up over 12 percent, energy and gas are both up over 17 percent, electricity is up 14 percent, public transportation upon which many of our working poor depend is up 28 percent, flour is up 24 percent, chicken is up 14 percent, and eggs are up an incredible 43 percent. Finally, milk is up 14 percent.

Everything is more expensive under this Biden administration.

Mr. Speaker, do you know why?

Because this administration believes we can spend our way out of this problem. But that very reckless spending is what got us here in the first place. The value of the dollar cannot recover if we just continue printing money.

In the last 2 years, this is what we have seen with one party, one rule. I am going to ask people to just reflect back, if you can, to the economy that this country was enjoying in 2019, just 2 years before the pandemic shut down our economy, before COVID destroyed an economy that was the best this country had ever seen.

The Trump economy was growing. The GDP was growing at over 3, 3½ percent.

Now what do we face after one party, one rule for 2 years?

Higher interest rates on our Federal debt that is now at a record level—\$31

trillion-plus. We passed an American Rescue Plan in which the Democrats gave us \$1.9 trillion, over \$1 trillion in Biden executive order spending.

The Inflation Reduction Act—which is kind of a misnomer, obviously—spent another \$745 billion.

Then, finally, most recently, another \$500 billion for student loan cancellation.

This spending is not sustainable.

The good news is that the American public chose not to accept this, and they put an end to one party, one rule, and come January we will put an end to that.

□ 1200

Hopefully, we can get back to that 2019 economy. In January, when the Republicans take back this majority, Mr. Speaker, after we defund the 87,000 IRS agents, we need to start looking at restoring America's energy independence. Right now, today, Americans are gearing up to pay more for energy, as they prepare for this holiday season, in an attempt to heat their homes.

This energy crisis does not just impact us at the gas pump. All goods cost more because energy is consumed, and more expensive, when it is across every level of our supply chain.

Meanwhile, the President continues to reject commonsense solutions that could alleviate this energy crisis that we are facing. It is almost unconscionable that he sits on 4,600 drilling permits and will not allow them to be released. Instead, he restricts the possibility of American energy independence and goes to OPEC, hat in hand, asking for their assistance to pump more oil, or he goes to authoritarian dictators like Maduro, asking for more Venezuelan oil.

Then his Inflation Reduction Act, which is anything but, that \$745 billion instead of reducing inflation is really a socialist climate deal that caters to very special interest groups. I will give you just a couple of examples.

People who buy electric vehicles get tax credits. They are buying \$60,000-plus vehicles, and we are asking the hardworking taxpayers to help pay for those. Companies that use union labor get billions in green giveaways. Tech companies producing semiconductors got a special carve-out so that they can take their \$24 billion of new taxpayer subsidies to the bank. Corporations can purchase new electric vehicles and trucks on the taxpayer dime.

That is what we are doing with their money. Companies that have employed bribery, who are breaking the law and have to pay fines and penalties, they now get to take that off their book minimum tax. That simply overturns the tax code's current prohibition on such benefits. Those should never be tax deductions, not when you are paying penalties and fines for criminal behavior.

U.S. energy independence impacts every area of our lives, but the President would rather solely blame this

conflict on Ukraine and not admit that he could have done more to bolster our energy independence.

Instead, he is taking the tack that we are now really at a national security level where we are in danger because our Strategic Petroleum Reserve is at dangerously low levels. We withdrew our strategic energy reserves and then sold that to the Chinese Communist Party. You know, Americans all across this Nation are still scratching their heads on that one.

Yet, the President recently spoke of the reduction in fuel costs. Gasoline is going down, and he is happy with that. The fact of the matter is, the national average for a gallon of gas is \$3.52, a dollar more than when Biden took office. It was \$2.39 in January 2021.

His energy policy is an America last policy. It continues to exacerbate the oil supply and demand crisis right here at home. America was strongest when we had energy independence and could rely on our own resources.

Now, I can tell you that for our constituents who are depending on us in Congress to do great things for this country come January, we are going to have some real difficulties because it is not going to be one party, one rule. The Republicans won't have the same benefit of having the Senate and the White House that the Democrats have right now, so it is going to be tougher. We have to make a commitment to America, and we did.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to do everything we can to make this economy stronger and everything we can to make this country safer. A country that is more free, and a government that is absolutely more accountable, that is our commitment to America.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly an enrolled joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker on Thursday, December, 1, 2022:

H.J. Res. 100. To provide for a resolution with respect to the unresolved disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1 of House Resolution 1230, the House stands adjourned until noon on Monday next for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, December 5, 2022, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-6064. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's Office of Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress covering the 6-month period, which ended on September 30, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-6065. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting two (2) notices of a vacancy, and designation of acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-6066. A letter from the Director, Office of Financial Management, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's Agency Financial Report for FY 2022, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-6067. A letter from the Director, Office of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2022 Agency Financial Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-6068. A letter from the Director, Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's Fiscal Year 2022 Agency Financial Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-6069. A letter from the Treasurer, National Gallery of Art, transmitting the Gallery's Performance and Accountability Report for the year ended September 30, 2022, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-6070. A letter from the Chairman, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting the Commission's Fiscal Year 2022 Performance and Accountability Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 6012. A bill to ensure that claims for benefits under the Black Lung Benefits Act are processed in a fair and timely manner, to better protect miners from pneumoconiosis (commonly known as "black lung disease"), and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-589, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 6102. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than December 15, 2022.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 9403. A bill to provide whistleblower protections to certain workers in the offshore oil and gas industry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BIGGS (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BUCK, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. ROY, and Mr. STEUBE):

H.R. 9404. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from placing any vaccine for COVID-19 on the child and adolescent immunization schedule unless the Secretary has posted on the public website of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention all clinical data in the possession of the Department of Health and Human Services relating to the safety and efficacy of such vaccine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 9405. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to add additional investment thresholds for an individual to qualify as an accredited investor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CRENSHAW (for himself, Mr. ELLZEY, and Mr. VAN DREW):

H.R. 9406. A bill to create a special pay incentive for Customs and Border Protection law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois):

H.R. 9407. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to implement the industry-recognized apprenticeship program process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HUIZENGA (for himself and Mr. BARR):

H.R. 9408. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to require that information required to be disclosed to the Securities and Exchange Commission by issuers be material to investors of those issuers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H.R. 9409. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for an alternative removal for performance or misconduct for Federal employees; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 9410. A bill to require auditor independence standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission applicable to past audits of a company occurring before it was a public company to treat an auditor as independent if the auditor meets established professional standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 9411. A bill to amend the Federal securities laws to specify the periods for which financial statements are required to be provided by an emerging growth company, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 9412. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to permit issuers to submit draft registration statements to the Securities and Exchange Commission for confidential review for both initial public offers and follow-on offers, to set deadlines for when such statements shall be made public, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 9413. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to specify certain registration statement contents for emerging growth companies, to permit issuers to file draft registration statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission for confidential review, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MFUME (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 9414. A bill to amend the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 to require that appropriate Federal financial supervisory agencies make publicly available updates with respect to examinations of covered financial institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 9415. A bill to provide for an analysis and plan with respect to addressing the heat island effect on military installations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER:

H.R. 9416. A bill to establish an allowance to provide a housing stipend for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER:

H.R. 9417. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to tie the salaries of Members of Congress to the salaries of the judiciary; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER:

H.R. 9418. A bill to revise the annual rate of pay of Members of Congress to restore cost-of-living increases which were waived under previous laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. TONKO, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. CASTEN):

H.R. 9419. A bill to clarify that installation of mechanical insulation property is as an energy or water efficiency measure that may be used in Federal buildings for purposes of section 543(f) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 9420. A bill to direct the National Cyber Director to establish a Cyber Education Task Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 9421. A bill to require certain cryptocurrency exchanges to make disclosures relating to proof of reserves to the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 9422. A bill to prohibit lending, leveraging, or co-mingling customer funds by cryptocurrency exchanges without consent of a customer; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 9423. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a grant program to create or expand programs at minority-serving institutions relating to minority entrepreneurship and business ownership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. HOYER:

H. Res. 1507. A resolution providing for the printing of a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress; considered and agreed to.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 9403.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 9404.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 9405.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3:

To regulate commerce with states, other nations, and Native American tribes.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

Authority to create laws that are necessary and proper to carry out the laws of the land (Necessary and Proper Clause)

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 9406.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof"

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 9407.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. HUIZENGA:

H.R. 9408.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H.R. 9409.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Sec. 8, cl. 18

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 9410.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3:

To regulate commerce with states, other nations, and Native American tribes.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

Authority to create laws that are necessary and proper to carry out the laws of the land (Necessary and Proper Clause)

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 9411.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3:

To regulate commerce with states, other nations, and Native American tribes.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

Authority to create laws that are necessary and proper to carry out the laws of the land (Necessary and Proper Clause)

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 9412.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3:

To regulate commerce with states, other nations, and Native American tribes.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

Authority to create laws that are necessary and proper to carry out the laws of the land (Necessary and Proper Clause)

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 9413.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3:

To regulate commerce with states, other nations, and Native American tribes.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

Authority to create laws that are necessary and proper to carry out the laws of the land (Necessary and Proper Clause)

By Mr. MFUME:

H.R. 9414.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8, Cl. 1; Article I, Sec. 8, Cl. 3; and Article I, Sec. 8, Cl. 18

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 9415.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. PERLMUTTER:

H.R. 9416.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1; Section 8.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER:

H.R. 9417.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1; Section 8.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER:

H.R. 9418.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1; Section 8.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:

H.R. 9419.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 9420.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 9421.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 9422.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 9423.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 384: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1919: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 1945: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 2007: Ms. BUSH.

H.R. 2553: Ms. BUSH and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 2798: Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 3352: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3733: Mr. SOTO and Ms. CHU.

H.R. 4077: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 4134: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 4173: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 4759: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 6202: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 6583: Mr. PANETTA and Mr. CROW.

H.R. 6934: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK and Mr. SABLAN.

H.R. 7079: Mr. EVANS, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 7213: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 7382: Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 7631: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 7644: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 7775: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 7896: Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs.

BOEBERT, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. JACKSON.

H.R. 8059: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 8137: Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. WALBERG,

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 8433: Ms. BUSH.

H.R. 8581: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 8585: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. SABLAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. CURTIS.

H.R. 8685: Ms. SALAZAR.

H.R. 8699: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 8736: Mr. VEASEY, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. HERN, Mr. JONES, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. CARSON, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 9044: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. TAYLOR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, and Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 9049: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 9072: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 9201: Mrs. PELTOLA.

H.R. 9208: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 9332: Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 9360: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 9366: Mr. JACKSON.

H.R. 9375: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 9389: Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. MAST, and Mr. PFLUGER.

H.R. 9398: Mr. KATKO and Mrs. FLORES.

H. Con. Res. 65: Mr. MORELLE.

H. Res. 1220: Mrs. KIM of California.

H. Res. 1392: Mr. JONES.

H. Res. 1488: Ms. CHU.

H. Res. 1489: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H. Res. 1491: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Ms. SALAZAR.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 12 by Mr. GOSAR on House Joint Resolution 46: Mr. Carter of Georgia, Mr. Finstad, and Mr. Gallagher.

Petition 17 by Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois on House Resolution 1367: Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Carter of Texas, and Mr. Burgess.